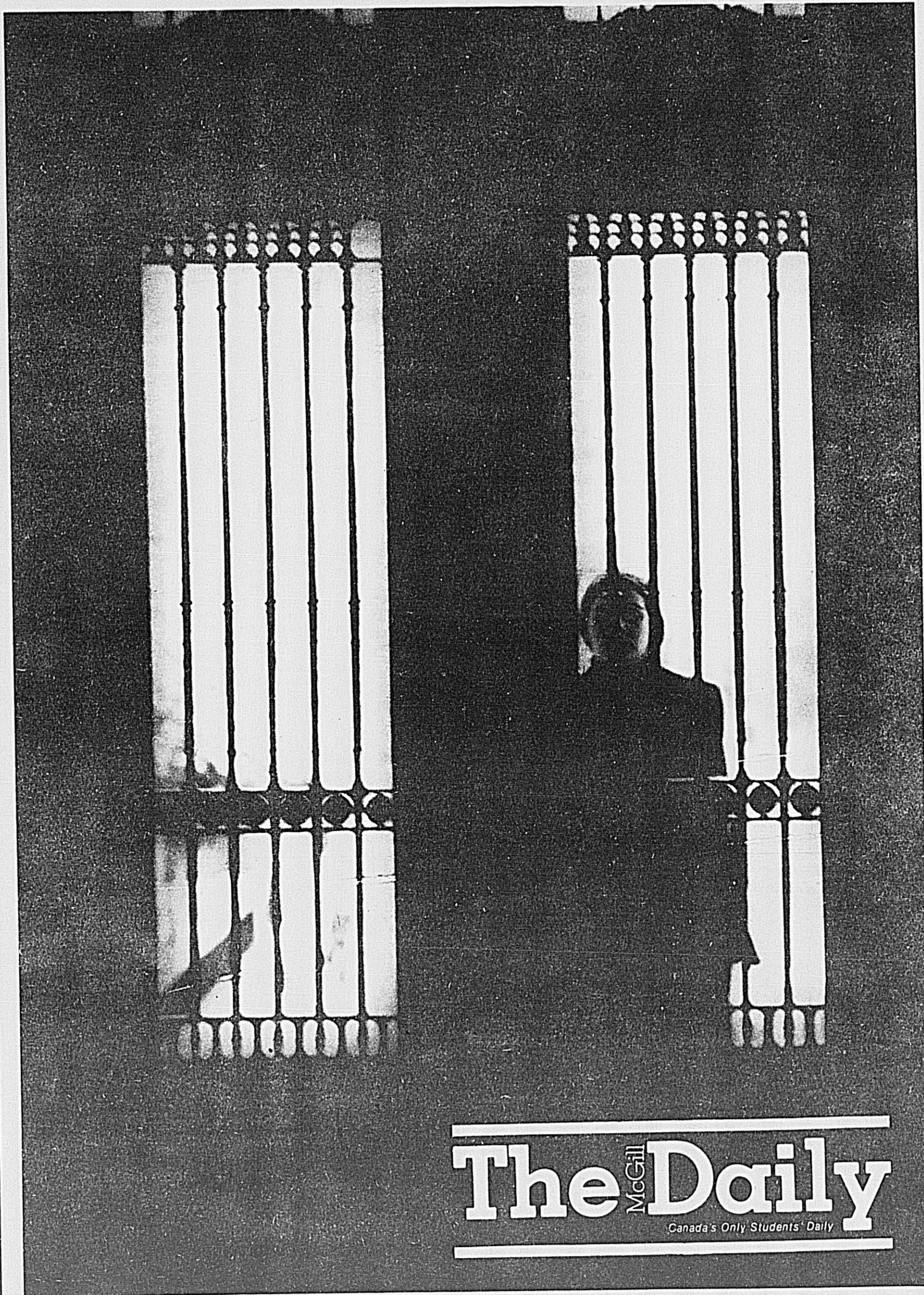




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continued on page 4

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New Dean must be academic

by Ellen McKeough

Senate yesterday defeated two motions proposed by the Committee on the Coordination of Student Services (CCSS) concerning the hiring of an Associate Dean of Students.

At its meeting of March 8, the CCSS decided the "advisory committee concerning the position of the Associate Dean of Students (should) reconsider its mandate"; and "that if an Associate Dean of Students is to be selected, the successful candidate need not be an academic."

According to Linguistics Professor Myrna Gopnick, the first motion "is uninterpretable in the clear light of Senate's mandate." Gopnick referred to the minutes of the Senate meeting of May 26, 1978, when Senate established a committee to advise the principle on selecting a new Associate Dean of Students.

Science Senator and Students' Society President Gary Eisen, who is a member of the CCSS, said he felt "the issue of the Associate Dean should have gone to CCSS first, that would have been the proper route."

Principal Robert Bell, who chaired the Senate meeting, said it was not within the powers of a Senate appointed committee to redefine its mandate and urged Senate to "defeat the crazy motion" quickly.

Eisen said the reasoning behind the second motion was to ensure that the best candidate for the job was chosen. Bell then asked if the members of the CCSS "actively feel that they want the Associate Dean to be a non academic, or do they just want to open the door?" Eisen repeated the intention was to ensure the best person for the job was found.

The Senate Committee on Women submitted a document saying the position should be filled by a woman academic. The Committee urged Senate take into account "that at the present time there is one half-time appointment of a Dean to deal with the academic and extra-curricular needs of 20,000 students," and that the needs of women students, including advising them on future careers, looking after the needs of mature students trying to cope with family as well as studying commitments, and dealing with cases of alleged discrimination or personal assault are "best met by a woman since only a woman could have experienced and would identify with these situations."

Several senators said it was necessary to have the position filled by an academic because so many of the problems concern courses. Vice-Principal (Academic) Eighl Pederson said in the common case where a student is upset about the way a paper was graded, "most academics would not be favourable to someone who had never graded a paper telling them they had graded one improperly."

Both motions were defeated by a large majority.

Ethnic clubs protest:

Concordia cuts services

by Cherise Valles

The Priorities and Budget Committee of the Concordia Council on Student Life (CCSL) has proposed major cutbacks in student services for the coming year. Faced with smaller government grants and a subsequent decline in the student budget, the committee says it was forced to reduce or eliminate aid to "low priority services".

The committee members felt it was a question of raising fees or phasing out certain student services. The Georgian reported the CCSL, in conjunction with four student services directors, (Guidance, the Dean of Students on both the Loyola and Sir George campuses and Athletics), decided which services would be eliminated.

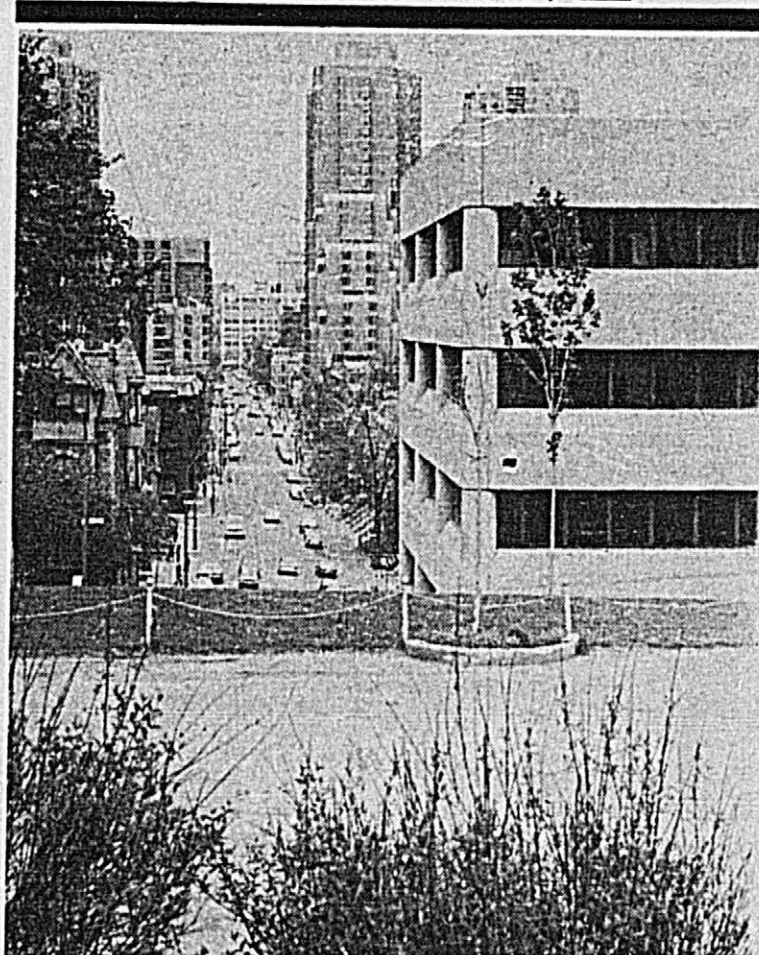
All ethnic clubs and cultural associations termed "low priority" would be cut off from all financial assistance by 1980. The total amount allotted to all the ethnic groups in 1977-1978 was approximately \$16,000.

The Sir George Health Services and the Campus Ministry are also considered expendable. Departments not affected by the budget

Montreal
Thursday
April 5, 1979
Volume 68, No. 98, 99, 100

The Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily



It's an uphill battle from now until the end of the year.

ANEQ protests new UIC rules

by Peter Orr

ANEQ has launched a campaign against student unemployment. The student organization set up kiosks at campuses across Montreal this week to provide information on recent changes in unemployment insurance legislation affecting students. A petition against the new UIC legislation is also being circulated and ANEQ is planning a demonstration to further protest the UIC cutbacks Friday evening.

Student unemployment was made ANEQ's priority at a congress held March 23 and 24 where regional mobilization committees were set up.

According to government estimates the new UIC law will disqualify 260,000 Canadians from receiving unemployment benefits. Since the legislation enacted in January eliminates part-time workers from the UIC list it will affect students and working women primarily, an ANEQ spokesperson said.

Students are now ineligible for UIC benefits unless they have worked for two consecutive summers. Jobs which yield less than 20 hours per week no longer entitle employees to UIC. Women occupy 70% of the jobs in this category.

ANEQ is predicting a grim summer for students and a decline in enrolment next September if Quebec students aren't given jobs or government financial assistance. Last summer 40,000 students, composing 23% of the students on the job market in Quebec, were unemployed.

Student placement bureaus are completely impotent, said ANEQ spokespersons. Of 14,000 students who applied to Young Canada Works this year only 5,000 gained approval.

The ANEQ congress came out strongly against Katimavik, a federal program to employ youth aged 18 to 21 for nine month periods. ANEQ labelled the program exploitative because the 10,000 youths it currently employs are paid less than \$1 per day "under conditions of quasi-military discipline". The program awards a bonus of \$1,000 to those who complete the 9 months in an isolated northern community. After the 9 months are up the youths, still ineligible for UIC, "have little choice but to join the army", said an ANEQ spokesperson.

The ANEQ kiosk set up at McGill Tuesday collected 45 signatures on a petition against UIC Law C-14.

Daily final feast

The Daily's final feast will be at Chez Vito on Saturday April 14. It will cost \$5.50 per person. Everyone must give their money to Gail next Wednesday from 4-5:30 or risk missing out on the social event of the season. Gail will hand out maps on how to get to the restaurant upon receipt of the dough (beans to some).

restraints include Athletics and Guidance Services.

The CCSL had suggested the amalgamation of the various ethnic clubs into one International Club that would be funded by the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA).

Most ethnic groups opposed this proposal since they felt their functions and priorities were different, and one large organization would not be effective.

Many foreign students believe the proposals are "racist and a covert form of discrimination." Eleven ethnic clubs, including the Chinese Georgian Association and the Caribbean Students' Union have grouped together to fight against the cutting of their budgets.

In a meeting with the CCSL held on Monday, the representative for all the ethnic groups, Agop der Khat-chadurian, brought up the issue of the cutbacks. After he expressed the disfavoured reaction of the foreign students, the CCSL indicated that they appreciated the response that they had received concerning their

recommendations.

In the past, proposals by the CCSL had been automatically implemented. For this matter, however, the CCSL agreed that any changes in budget allocation should have the prior approval of the groups affected.

The response by the students to the proposed cutbacks has been overwhelming. The majority of the 67 candidates running in CUSA elections this week, including both Presidential candidates, support the continuation of financial assistance to cultural associations.

A member of the Chinese Georgian Association, Richard Wong, expressed the general opinion of the student body. He said, "Concordia is a multi-cultural university and the ethnic clubs perform an essential service for all students. It is important that these services be continued."

cover photo by

Tom Balk



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Sublet: July/Aug, 2 1/2 furnished. 3 min. from McGill, Milton. Fireplace, clean. Call 849-0581 after 6 pm.

Sublet: 2 1/2 Aylmer St. Furnished, suitable for 2. May to Aug. Call 286-0206 anytime.

Sublet: roomy 2 1/2, Pine near C.D.N. well-furnished, utilities paid. Call 931-5934 after 5 pm.

Sublet, Cheap: one 2 bedroom apt, Cote St. Luc & Decarie, April 15 to Aug. 6. Contact Tom Plaunt, 392-4558 or 484-9648.

Sublet: very large 3 1/2. Stanley below McGregor. Furnished & equipped, \$230/mo. May, June, July. 296-1587.

Beautiful, sunny 9 1/2 to share, 4 people altogether. 1 min from McGill on Milton. \$100 for April, rent negotiable thereafter, call 286-0090 anytime.

Sublet: May 1 - Aug 31. 4 1/2, furnished. Corner of McGregor & McTavish, on campus. Rent: under \$100/mo. Call Howie 392-5888 days or 288-1585 evens.

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Sublet: Quiet, furnished 4 1/2 \$200/mo. May 1 - Aug 31, option to renew, near Guy. Call 931-8560.

Pleasant 1 1/2 on Aylmer, furnished, no lease \$90/mo. everything included, 845-5912 or 286-0724.

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continued on page 23

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The career people

Looking back: the year's big stories

by Ann Brocklehurst

The big news stories on campus aren't always as easy to spot as those in the outside world. Two popes did not die at McGill this year, nor did Hillel and the Arab Students' Association come to any new and surprising agreements. This doesn't mean, however, that nothing exciting ever happens at McGill. On the contrary there was plenty of action inside the Roddick Gates this year. The following is a recap of some of the more important events covered by Volume 68 of the McGill Daily.

McGill's own referendum

A student group to which McGill does not belong received an enormous amount of on-campus attention this year. It began in October when the Students' Society External vice-president, Ted Claxton, recommended to Council that McGill not join L'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) because of its large CEGEP membership. "The CEGEPs have shown a tendency to favour dogmatic and often unrealistic policies rather than policies more within the realms of possibility," wrote Claxton in a brief submitted to Council. While most councillors seemed to agree with Claxton that membership in ANEQ would not be a good thing for McGill there was also plenty of opposition. A pro-referendum committee was formed to call for a referendum on ANEQ. The committee emphasized that it was not, at that point, advocating membership in ANEQ but rather the students' right to decide whether or not McGill should join.

In January, faced with a 700-signature petition, Council did an about-face and decided to hold a referendum on the ANEQ issue. But still there was trouble. Members of the pro-referendum committee and others accused the Students' Society of trying to rig the referendum by linking the question of membership in ANEQ to a fee increase.



Jean Latraverse, secretary-general of ANEQ, was disappointed when McGill decided not to join.

But Council did not budge. The question remained the same and on March 7 students voted overwhelmingly not to join ANEQ.

Next year's newly elected VP External Benoit Laurin recently expressed disappointment with the vote but said he took it only to mean students did not want to join ANEQ as it is currently structured. The Senate Law representative to Council went further however. At the year's final Council meeting he tried unsuccessfully to have the ANEQ



March held last November to protest the provincial government's current loans and bursaries program. The campaign for a more generous program was ANEQ organized and most Quebec universities and CEGEPs participated although McGill did not.

referendum declared null and void because Council had spent a conservatively estimated \$200 on ads and posters advising students to vote "no way" to ANEQ. While several councillors agreed that these were not the fairest tactics they did not think it was an issue worth voiding the referendum.

So as of now McGill is not a member of ANEQ and won't be, at least for next year.

Ring out Bell, ring in the new

David Lloyd Johnston was chosen in January as the man best suited to fill the shoes of retiring principal Robert Bell. Johnston, current Dean of the Law School at the University of Western Ontario and a Johnny Carson look-alike, will take over in June when Bell returns to a teaching post in the Physics Department. At 37 years of age, Johnston is one of the youngest university heads in Canada. Educated at Harvard and Cambridge, Johnston was the top choice of the 110 candidates considered by the Committee to select a new principal. While Johnston has been relatively close-mouthed about his future plans for McGill he did reveal in an interview earlier this year that he does not favour faculty unionization. Johnston feels that unions based on the industrial model do not have a place in academia. He fears that teachers' unionization could lead to universities being run like industry.

No unity for McGill unions

McGill professors have the option of joining two different teaching associations. The first is the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT)

and the second is the McGill Faculty Union (MFU). As the name implies the second organization is the more radical; it also has radically less members, 10% of the university's teaching staff as opposed to the 80% who are members of MAUT.

Earlier this year the MFU decided it wanted to bring McGill to court for interfering in the affairs of a labour union, the MAUT. The MFU sees the MAUT as being ineffectual and in cahoots with the administration. In preliminary hearings held in March the courts upheld five of the MFU's charges. Four more were quashed. The case will come to trial June 7.

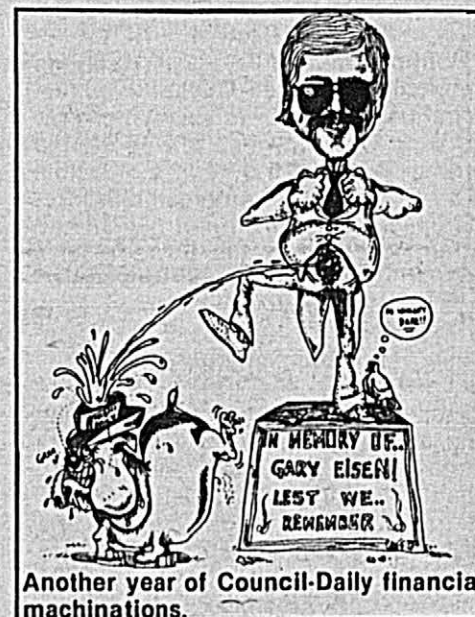
McGill avoids cutback issue

Cutbacks in university funding affect students all across Canada. Inflation eats away at the budgets of universities and students alike, contributing to a generally lower quality of education. Earlier this year students at most Quebec CEGEPs and universities staged demonstrations and strikes to try and obtain a loans and bursaries program more favorable to students. At McGill no such events occurred until after the Christmas break when an open meeting was held to discuss the problem. Attendance at the meeting was poor, reflecting a general lack of interest on the part of McGill students in the cutbacks problem.

No Dung, chairs flung

On two separate occasions this year guest speakers at McGill were prevented by violence from delivering their talks. In October, Dr. Michael Ghorayeb, President of the Lebanese Christian Democratic Organization, had to be

rushed away when members of the audience, hostile to his position, began throwing chairs. Wang Dung, Chinese ambassador to Canada, had many of the same problems as Ghorayeb when he tried to speak at McGill in March. Both the Ghorayeb and Dung affairs generat-



Another year of Council-Daily financial machinations.

ed a controversy in the letter pages of the Daily.

Politicians make strange bedfellows

This year's councillors were an active bunch even away from their regular monthly meetings. President Gary Eisen and Treasurer John Collis applied for membership in the Faculty Club so they could have more regular, cheaper lunches with their friend "Leo," (Vice-principal Administration Leo Yaffe).

Medical representative Franklin Moser had to be forcibly removed from the MacIntyre Medical Building polling station after screaming to students to vote no to ANEQ.

Election 1979: Scaling the

by Rick Boychuk

Seventy-five Québec seats are up for grabs in the upcoming federal election, and Trudeau's Liberals say they have a good chance of getting at least seventy of them. To observers in Québec, however, that does not appear to be a foregone conclusion. This could be the year of the dark horse.

Five parties are officially in the running, three of which say they will field a full slate of candidates. The Liberals, Progressive Conservatives and New Democratic parties are the three big name organizations with candidates in every constituency. The Social Credit Party, still alive in Québec, is expected to expand its nine-member stronghold to at least 15 seats. A recent arrival on the political scene is the Union Populaire, a pro-separatist party with ambitions. UP officials say they will soon have candidates in all 75 constituencies.

The latter two parties could be the monkey wrench in a well-oiled Liberal machine. To Québec voters who have had enough of Trudeau, think Joe Clark is as superficial as he is thin and consider the NDP a wasted ballot, the Social Credit and the UP may be reasonable alternatives.

There is more, however, than the general unattractiveness of the three major parties to lead voters to support the Socreds and the UP. Both parties have Québec nationalist platforms and will campaign for, at the very least, federal recognition of Québec's right to self-determination. A poll published in *La Presse* last November indicated Québec voters are willing to support a federal party embracing such a view. Twenty-five per cent of the respondents said they would support and 21% said they might support an independentist party in a federal election.

Political weather forecasts rarely go unnoticed and when Québec's professional party organizers saw which way the wind was blowing, wheels started turning. A sure 25%, and a possible 46%, of the vote is worth gambling for. The upshot was the birth of the UP and a frantic search by the Socreds for a credible nationalist leader. The search ended last Friday when Fabien Roy, sitting MNA for the Beauce region, formally accepted interim party leadership.

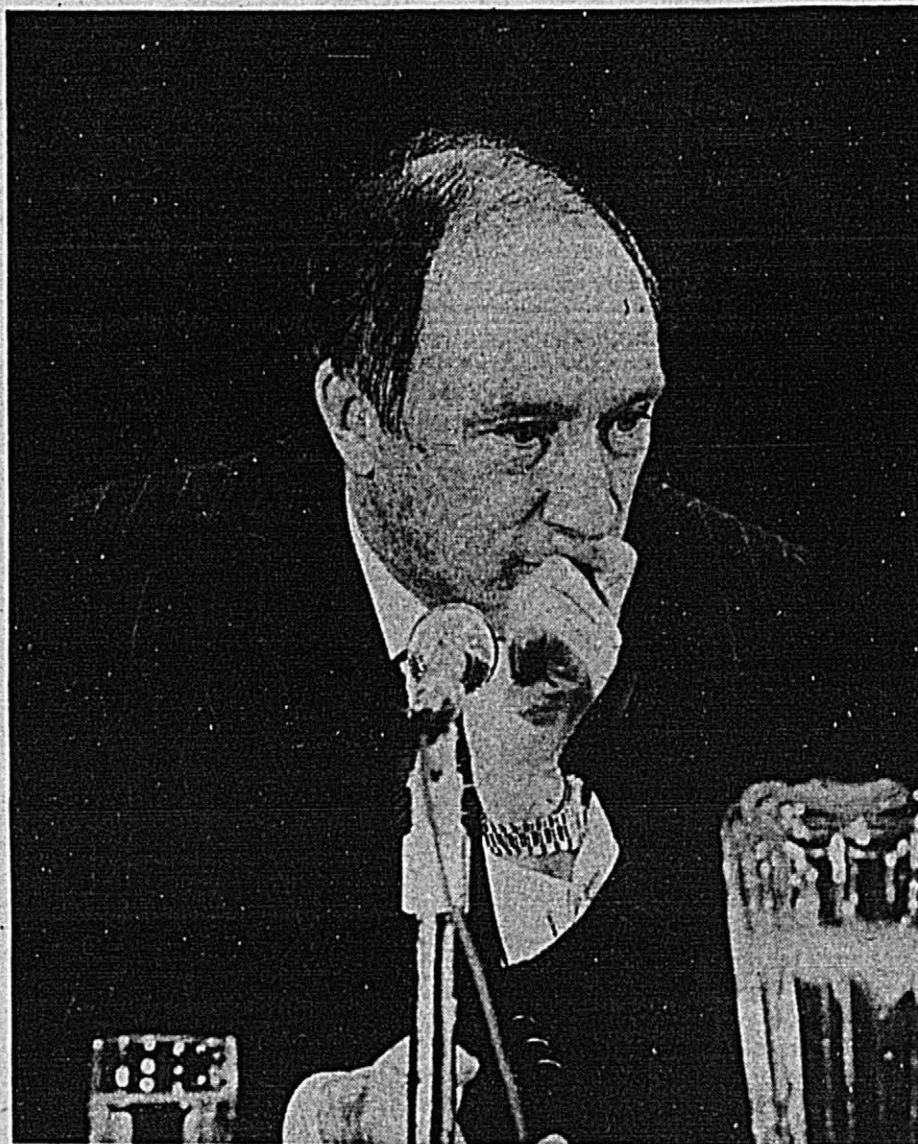
Preparations for the election began long ago. All parties are working at a steady pace choosing candidates, organizing workers and defining their platforms. The Daily contacted the five parties for an assessment of what is to come.

Liberals

Liberal party Communications Director Mark Parson says his organization is "ready to fight." He says 18 new people have been nominated to run under the Liberal banner. Another 20 nominating conventions are presently in the works and the party expects to have its full slate laid out within the next three weeks.

Parson says the Liberal "inside slogan" is 75 for 75. He says the party "stands a very good chance of getting 70 seats."

In the 1974 election the Liberals were successful in 67 ridings. Resignations, political rewards and other phenomena



The May 22 election is shaping up to be the toughest of the PM's career. A decisive defeat would reduce Trudeau to the role of prophet in a wilderness of his own making.

have since reduced that figure to 63.

Eight of the 63 are cabinet ministers, seven of whom are seeking re-election. Jean-Pierre Goyer, Minister of Supply and Services, has announced he is withdrawing from the political arena.

It has long been assumed that the Liberals would focus their campaign on national unity, and Trudeau's statements at his first campaign press conference confirmed this view. In addition, he said, energy and the economy would be important electoral issues for the party.

PCs

The Progressive Conservatives received 22% of the popular vote in Québec in the last election. This time around, says Jean Dugré, PC General Secretary, "we expect at least 10% more."

That 22% translated into only three seats, one of which has since been lost.

The PCs have nominated 42 candidates so far says Dugré, and expect to nominate another 18 within the next two weeks. Pressed to give a realistic estimate of the number of seats they have a good chance of winning, Dugré says "maybe fifteen."

The PCs intend to fund their Québec campaign to the hilt. Dugré says they will spend the "maximum amount allowable in each riding."

New campaign financing legislation in effect for this election limits the amount each party can spend. The spending ceilings are determined according to the number of eligible voters

in each polling division. For example, in the Montréal Notre Dame de Grâce constituency with 247 polling districts, each party is permitted to spend \$27,850. In the event the candidate receives at least 15% of the popular vote, the federal government will reimburse him/her for approximately 50% of campaign expenditures. In NDG, if a candidate spends the maximum amount allowable, the reimbursement will be \$13,472.

Dugré says the average spending ceiling is about \$25,000.

The PC campaign issues have already been worked out says Dugré. Basically there is but one issue: the economy. Unemployment and inflation are what voters are concerned about, he says. "People want to know if there will be jobs for their children."

NDP

In spite of an uninspiring turnout of less than 100 delegates at a province-wide convention two weeks ago the NDP remains confident that it will be able to field a full slate of 75 candidates. The NDP's chief organizer in Québec, Denis Faubert says "people are pouring in" although only 20 have been nominated so far. He says that NDP has to offer Québécois the opportunity to vote for the party. "Even if some of our candidates do not run a campaign," he says, "the party name must appear on the ballots."

The NDP received 11% of the popular vote in the last election.

The provincial convention was held in

Victoriaville last week to plan campaign strategy and choose a new leader. Jean-Denis Lavigne, who represented the NDP in Lotbinière in last year's by-elections, was chosen as the new provincial chief.

The most encouraging development of the convention was a public declaration of support for the NDP from Louis Laberge, head of the Québec Federation of Labor. Laberge, president of Québec's largest trade union, says his organization will support the NDP in ridings where "we can expect results."

Faubert says the NDP is also receiving support from the Teachers Union and the United Auto Workers. In fact, he says, the president of a UAW local, Normand Labrie, is running for the NDP against Francis Fox in Blainville-Deux Montagnes. Faubert says the UAW has a strong base of support in the riding and that Labrie will give Fox a run for his money.

The one big name candidate the party managed to attract in the Montréal area was consumer advocate Phil Edmonston. Nationally known for his work with the Automobile Protection Association, Edmonston has since bowed out of the campaign due to "personal reasons." Faubert is quick to add however, that Edmonston remains a committed supporter of the party.

This year's campaign strategy, says Faubert, is to "put a lot of time in selective ridings." He says the party will concentrate on "less than 10 constituencies."

Faubert says NDP provincial campaign funding is in "the six-figure" range.

The party platform worked out at the conference focuses on economic issues as they relate to social questions: "women and unemployment, students and unemployment." There will be a strong emphasis on women's rights, says Faubert.

During the election campaign the NDP plans to release "one sectoral paper per week." The sectoral papers will delineate the party's policy position for each sector of the economy. Two of the first papers will deal with textiles and shipbuilding. The party employed a similar strategy in last year's by-elections.

Social Credit

The Social Credit Party's fortunes in the rest of Canada may seem dismal, but in Québec the party remains a force to be reckoned with. In 1974 the Socreds won all their 11 seats in Québec and came in second in 19 other francophone ridings. This time around, with the benefit of a popular leader and a nationalistic stance, organizers are hoping for anywhere from 15 to 25 seats.

Preparing for this election, regional differences flared up and the parliamentary caucus decided to split the party along linguistic lines and run separate campaigns. The Québec wing, finally unburdened of the nagging concern of how to maintain life in the party's western region, is retrenching and optimistic about the electoral outcome.

New leader Fabien Roy, formerly of the provincial Parti National Populaire, brings a strong rural base of support to the party. The night he accepted the

walls of fortress Quebec

Sacred leadership, Roy said the party is sure of getting "15 seats." He added that there is a good possibility for another 10 seats.

According to *The Gazette* the new leader says he will campaign for the rights of all provinces to "self-determination." He says the federal government must be at the "service of the provinces," and that any further efforts "to reduce the provinces to administrative branch offices, will bring down the whole political structure."

The party has not yet decided how many candidates it will field in the coming election. Support, however, is rapidly building and there are plenty of warm bodies willing to ride Roy's coat-tails.

Union Populaire

The Union Populaire, formed last June, is the unknown element in the upcoming election. Henri Laberge, president of the party, says 45 UP candidates have already been selected and that intentions are to field a full slate.

The candidates, he says, are a mélange of political and non-political types and include Parti Québécois party members. There are no formal ties with the PQ party or government.

One of the best-known figures the party has enlisted is François Albert Angers. An economist, early nationalist and prominent figure in the Société St-Jean Baptiste de Montréal, Angers is a personality familiar to most Québécois. Another big name said to be toying with joining the party is federal Social Credit member René Matte. Laberge refused to confirm or deny Matte's potential candidacy.

On the political spectrum, says Laberge, aside from the constitutional question, "the NDP is the party we most closely resemble." If any of the party members are elected, he says, it is possible they "might cooperate with the NDP."

"The purpose of the party," says Laberge, "is not to realize independence but to make sure the federal government does not interfere if the Québec people express a desire for independence." He says the UP will be "fighting for as much autonomy for Québec as possible within the present constitution."

Two of the issues Laberge says the party will make part of its platform are a

defence of civil rights and separate, Québec labor bargaining units.

Laberge is optimistic about his party's chances in the election. He says in most of the francophone ridings the UP "is in a position to become the principal opposition party." Laberge figures the possibility of electing "five to ten" members is not remote. He added that, regardless of the electoral outcome, the party intends to remain active.

Meanwhile on the West Coast...

(CUP)—If the upcoming federal election is a close race—and indications are that it will be—the nation's eyes will turn to BC as the last ballots are counted and the election's last results come in.

And, if BC becomes the kingmaker of the election with its 28 seats, the odds are that Pierre Trudeau will be deposed.

Although the Liberals are hoping to hold the eight seats they got in 1974, insiders admit the Grits could lose all but one of the ridings. The Conservatives and NDP smell blood and are aiming for a big kill.

An indication of the trouble the Liberals are in can be seen in an analysis of the 1974 election results, when there were 23 seats before federal redistribution added five more. The Tories took 13, the Liberals eight, and the NDP two.

What's up in Ontario

(CUP)—Were last October's by-elections a forecast of May 22? That's the question occupying organizers for all three major parties in Ontario.

With last year's redistribution, Metro Toronto now has 23 seats, and all three parties agree that Metro will be the main battleground in Ontario during this spring's federal election.

At present, the Liberals have 13 seats in Metro, while the Tories hold six and the NDP two. The conservatives are optimistic about their chances in Toronto after the Oct. 16 by-elections, when, under the leadership of former Toronto Mayor David Crombie, they took five seats from the Liberals. Moreover, according to the most recent Gallup Poll, the PCs are ahead of the

The other wild card in the coming election is the PQ. There has been speculation that the PQ will actively support the anti-Liberal vote. PQ party members, however, say otherwise. They argue that it would be wiser to maintain a hands-off policy and thus avoid handing Trudeau a volatile election issue. That, apparently, is the official party position. Collectively and publicly that position may well be followed. Individually and privately,

But more informing is the also-ran situation. The Conservatives placed first or second in 20 of 23 ridings. The Liberals were first or second in 19, but four of those were behind the Tories by at least 20 percentage points. The NDP, which lost four close upset victories to the Grits, ran first or second in seven ridings.

The possibility of losing every seat except Vancouver Centre, where former mayor and investment counsellor Art Phillips will easily take over from Ron Basford, has Liberal organizers frantic. Even more frightening to them was Trudeau's surly performance in Vancouver in March, when he was supposed to build up the party's sagging image.

Trudeau won few votes at the University of British Columbia, where a rowdy, heckling crowd packed into a

however, the 188,000 dues-paying PQ members constitute a formidable voting bloc. If Pequistes decide to back, riding by riding, the candidate most likely to defeat incumbent Liberals (rumour has it this is unofficial PQ policy), then Trudeau is in trouble. The Liberal "fortress Québec" is under assault. And if Trudeau suffers substantial Quebec losses in the May 22 election, he will have become a prophet in a wilderness of his own making.

room three sizes too small, easily brought out the prime minister's volatile temper. After giving several sarcastic answers to students' questions and calling one questioner a "creep", Trudeau regained control and apologized. But the damage was done.

While the Liberals scramble, the NDP is opting for a low-key approach, led by Ed Broadbent downplaying the "socialist" tag given the party and concentrating on fiscal mismanagement of the economy, unemployment, foreign takeover and BC's fishing industry, low wage settlements forced by the Liberals' imposition of wage controls, and basically ignoring constitutional issues.

The NDP is also taking pot-shots at the Tories, especially the inadequacies of leader Joe Clark, but realize the Liberals' turf is theirs for the taking.

And the "social democrats", moving towards the middle ground in the political spectrum, didn't exist last election to help them take a good share of BC's seats.

First, organized labour has directly aligned itself with the NDP. While some fear a non-labour backlash vote, the considerable funds and resources of the BC Federation of Labour and Canadian Labour Congress affiliates in heavily-unionized BC (40 per cent of the work force) will be invaluable.

The NDP is also counting on picking up a backlash vote of its own, courtesy of Premier Bill Bennett's Social Credit government. The Socreds, after taking the reins of power from NDP Leader Dave Barrett in 1975, have embarked on an austerity program that has cost them many votes. While they've built up an incredible quarter-billion dollar surplus to spend in the provincial election year, the federal election has been called too soon for them to buy back people's votes.

The third factor is the Election Expenses Act, which limits the amount parties and candidates can spend on campaigning, guarantees TV spots to all parties on prime time, and gives government subsidies to candidates' campaign chests.

All three factors should aid the NDP considerably, as well as working against both the Liberals and the Conservatives.

But BC still remains unpredictable. A bad mistake by either the Tories or the NDP could mean Liberal salvation in the province that gave them Margaret Trudeau. On the other hand, given current trends, the Liberals could end up with just one seat, making BC the next Western wasteland for the increasingly-rare Grit politicians.

élec'tion, n. A system~

wherein every so often
the electorate is reminded

how stupid it is.



McGill Français revisited:

The night the Québécois took on McGill ..

by Andrew Porter

Speak White

et pardonnez-nous de n'avoir pour réponse que les chants rauques de nos ancêtres et le chagrin de Nelligan

—Michèle Lalonde

In 1962, René Lévesque came to McGill and as he spoke the first words of his speech in French, shrill cries of ('Speak White!') echoed throughout the student audience.

Seven years later, on the night of March 28th, 1969, a pocket of McGill students were chanting "O Canada" and "God save the Queen" while 2,707 armed guards and police, a police helicopter, riot trucks and cruisers sealed off McGill from 15,000 demonstrators who were crying out "McGill Français, McGill aux Québécois".

Inside the Roddick Gates, the Arts Building contained the university administration's command post for *Opération McGill* (the police for the defence of McGill). In the Senate Chambers, a special telephone switchboard was installed to provide contact with police headquarters and the 93 campus buildings.

At the helm of the switchboard was McGill's Principal Rocke Robertson, Vice-principal Robert Shaw and a group of top police, legal and PR consultants. They, with the Trudeau Liberals, the Union Nationale Party in Québec and Mayor Drapeau had plotted out the massive para-military defence plan for that spring night. To do everything from welding down the manholes on campus to hiring police dogs for patrol, McGill had spent \$20,000, and the police \$100,000.

Trudeau, the UN, Drapeau and McGill had all been targets of militant Québécois nationalists and leftists demanding reform throughout the 1960s. McGill was a powerful symbol of English dominance in Québec at the time, and the massive turnout for the march seemed to add legitimacy to the demand that McGill become a French-language institution in three years.

The governments and the police forces had a perfect chance to undermine the Indépendantistes. Canada's media predicted a violent English-French clash when no one really wanted to witness a bloody confrontation. But any violence, no matter who initiated it, would discredit the marchers and their cause.

VP Robert Shaw, the administration's "hard-liner", held press conferences weekly before the night, stressing the marchers' "violent intention."

The Students' Society refused to fund a mass-circulated edition of the Daily, which sympathized with the aims of

protest, but outrightly rejected violence. The Reporter, the administration's newspaper, ignored the official university position and supported some of the protesters' demands.

And those whose lives would be most affected, McGill students, were unsure, insecure and confused about the march. The leading forces on campus—the Radical Students' Alliance, the Students for a Democratic University and the *McGill Daily*—had all been in conflict with the administration over issues ranging from the Vietnam War to university decision processes. Stanley Gray and his breed of English leftists were firmly committed to an interpretation of McGill as the symbol of English privilege in Québec society. The university, according to Gray, had played an important role in maintaining 'more than 200 years of economic exploitation and national oppression'.

These ideas worried many of the privileged English students of McGill.

"It scared a lot of English leftists away," says Robert Chodos, a Daily editor of the era.

"Many people who supported other things decided this was where they drew the line. It was hard to get the English to separate themselves from the English minority privileges."

A culmination

At other Québec universities both francophone and anglophone students were fighting for a voice in university affairs. University administrations on both sides backed hierarchical governing structures.

Cuba, the Vietnam War, nuclear arms protests pitted the establishment against reformist students.

Francophone students had staged tumultuous protests against Bill 63, a Union Nationale law which firmed up the English privilege in education and language. Groups such as the Mouvement pour l'Intégration Scolaire (MIS) demanded that the government halt the decline of the French minority in Canada by requiring immigrants to go to French schools.

For francophones, McGill was the embodiment of the repression since 1834, when Lord Durham recommended the British rulers assimilate the Québécois.

McGill Français seemed to be a logical conclusion to a decade of student protest. But the demonstration never followed up. The next protests were over the loans and bursary system in 1974.

The flurry of political events from 1969 to 1974, and especially those of October 1970, seemed to have taken away from the importance of McGill Français. Perhaps it can now be hailed

as the last symbolic protest in Québec student politics.

The politics of education

In the newly-established CEGEPs, first graduating classes found no places in already packed universities. McGill had done everything in its power to block the setup of the CEGEP system and by the spring of 1969 it was evident that McGill would have no places for graduating CEGEP francophones.

The privileges enjoyed by the Québec English minority were beyond reason. In education they were striking—17% of the population occupied 42% of all university places, and one-third of government grants went to English higher education. McGill's budget for research, largely supplemented by Anglo-capitalists, was the size of both Laval's and the Université de Montréal's combined. Twenty-six per cent of McGill students came from outside Québec, while less than 5% of its population was francophone.

McGill, in the final analysis, was discriminating against the French majority while enjoying its taxpayers' money—10,000 French CEGEP students would have no places.

McGill Français and Québec

With all the military power behind them, McGill's administration did not have to give in to any of the demands which would francicize McGill. Vice-principal Shaw continually pointed out that McGill was part of Québec society since it had a French Canadian Studies department.

But McGill students scoffed at that notion. The centre was awkward and inadequate and was seen more as a laboratory for examining a species on the verge of extinction.

Oddly enough, it was the establishment's own scare tactics that shook things up. The marchers were determined to stage a peaceful demonstration and except for a handful of reactionary, right-wing nationalists who clashed with police, there was no violence to speak of.

The English press used the few violent clashes to portray the whole movement as dangerous and counter-productive.

The *Montreal Gazette* got its signals crossed, when the first edition the following day said exactly the opposite of what the paper had predicted. The early edition said that the demonstration was peaceful but it was "corrected" in a later edition to portray the march as violent.

As Robert Chodos says: "The by the establishment to smash the extra-parliamentary left was a failure".

French-Canadian nationalism was solidly ingrained in Québec at the time and all its opponents hoped to push it into a corner, and characterize it as racism and reaction.

The late Jean-Guy Cardinal, Québec education minister at the time, was seen as a potentially dangerous leader by leftists.

Malcolm Reid, a *Globe and Mail* reporter covering McGill Français, says Cardinal could have led a right wing movement "which would link reaction with nationalism at a time when left wing nationalism was on the rise."

McGill Français was good for the alliance of the French and English Left in Montréal. (See Reid's accompanying inside view of the Montreal left on the next page).

The 1837 rebellion myth, the political prisoners of the era, the cultural liberation of the Jazz Libre and Nuit de Poesie, Ramparts Magazine and other fascinations soon became "common culture points" in the Québec left. Québécois culture was on the line in McGill Français.

In physical terms, the demonstration never penetrated the university, or continued on into Westmount. But, it was a symbolic victory for Québec because it brought Québécois together.

Says Reid: "McGill Française mobilized more people to change society than did the kidnappings". Trudeau could not blacken innocent people like he did during 1970 because violent action was discouraged.

McGill: changes now and then

Principal Robertson's initial response to the demonstration was that it would change nothing.

In a Daily interview after the night, Robertson stated: "The demonstration was in the main a peaceful one, and we have no urgent response at all".

Robertson's view then sums up McGill's attitude: "The McGill Français demands just weren't sensible. We had hoped to become competent in French, and to maintain good connections with the government, but we were built on English."

"There were a lot of keen fellows around McGill—such as Stanley Gray—who caused a great fuss but didn't change any attitudes."

McGill today, according to Principal Bell, is "no longer the bastion of English Québec but English-speaking Québec is the bastion of McGill".

As in 1969, the PQ and McGill are allies in Québec society. The PQ disassociated itself from the march, labelling it counterproductive.

When differential fees were introduced last year, McGill's administrators didn't oppose them. This year the PQ appeared to return some political debts when the government backed down on Medical student quotas.

Dimitri Roussopoulos, a pro-march writer at the time, says McGill Français began the process of the McGill administration's "ass-licking of Québec—they hold the old line publicly but behind the scenes they negotiate".

At present, McGill as a university is still privileged. It receives 16% of the Québec government grants and lion's share of research grant funds from the PQ.

It has the highest percentage of non-Quebecers—22%—and every year its alumni and English corporations sink millions into research at McGill while forgetting the French universities. A recent fund drive just collected a healthy sum of \$25 million.

McGill has shown flexibility, in that it has taken in over 4,000 French-speaking students. But, for the most part, its students wish to remain isolated from Québec and the political, social and cultural qualities cannot seem to sink into the McGill community.

Much like that spring night ten years ago when droves of demonstrators tried to bring McGill into modern-day Québec, many such as Stanley Gray will continue to help anglophones adapt to Québec.

René Lévesque though has learned his lesson—at McGill you "Speak White" and long live the ghost of Lord Durham.



Ten years ago, this spring 15,000 demonstrators marched from Carré St Louis to McGill while 2,707 cops stood by.



Henry de Cuyper Cadmus

Former Principal Locke Robertson: A nice guy but did he really need an army of police?

... and a tale about their Anglo friends

by Malcolm Reid

Malcolm Reid was a Daily staff reporter in 1958 when the first rumblings of student activism took place. He later returned to the paper for a brief stint in 1962. He was close friends with many of Montreal's anglophone leftists in the '60s and this article is an inside view of their life and times.

Reid has written a book entitled *The Shouting Signpainters* which can be considered one of the best literary and political accounts of revolutionary nationalism in Quebec. He now lives in Québec City and works as a freelance writer.

In 1964, Theodore Roszak asked Janet Kask to dig him up an article on the Quebec separatist movement. Roszak was the editor of a pacifist newspaper in London, *Peace News*. Many of us read *Peace News* here; it was part of the British heritage of the New Left. Janet Kask was a reporter at the Canadian Press, and a member of the peace movement.

Well, Janet felt she couldn't do it. The Quebec situation was too confused for her. Remember, she asked me in a letter, that picture of an FLQ guy arrested for bombings and wearing a pacifist button on his jacket? So I wrote the piece and zipped it off to England. "It was like someone having inhaled the whole of Quebec history and then breathing it out on paper," one of the leaders of the Montreal peace movement told me when he read it.

One thing I said in it was that the Jews of Montreal had a left-wing tradition. I don't know how I phrased it; delicately, respectfully, admiringly.

"You got something against the Jews?" Stanley Gray asked me a few weeks later on the steps of the Peace Centre, an old house on Ste. Famille Street. It was my first conversation with Stan Gray, and it was a good introduction to this Ché of Côte St. Luc. It was aggressive and nasty and funny and I didn't know how to answer it.

Stan was telling me that he was

Jewish. He was telling me that the young Montreal Jews in the New Left *did* feel they had a special tradition they were carrying on in our demonstrations and manifestos. But he was also telling me that they were damned if they were going to let a sedate social-democratic goy from Ontario hold forth on *their* tradition. On their relationship with French Canada. For at this stage he perhaps felt I was too enthusiastic about Quebec and its nationalism.

And finally he was telling me that if I could take all this and not get too mad, we could be friends. Later, maybe he would confide to me whether his family was in the Communist Party in the days of Tim Buck or not.

Stan, where are you? I'm still waiting for our friendship to reach that stage. Maybe you're still on the subscription list of *Peace News*; that might be a way of reaching you.

People on the nationalist left in Quebec have often been charmed by signs of recognition of the justice of their case by English-speaking figures with a lot of conservatism and respectability. They liked it when Dave Barrett came and saw René Lévesque. They used to make a darling of Keith Spicer every time he castigated a senior civil servant for lack of bilingualism. (Keith's rating has gone down since he's been interviewing people on Radio-Québec with his stiff Sorbonne formality.)

I always used to flinch when David Rockefeller was quoted approvingly by progressives for having said he could accommodate himself to Quebec independence. I always remember René Lévesque's pleasure at quoting Murray Ballantyne, the Catholic historian, and his irritation when I asked him if his allies weren't more inclined to be on the left in English Canada, where people were looking for economic change, too: "Ah, you and Cy Gonick! You'd soon have us forgetting all our specific demands to get on your economic-reform bandwagon!"

But what they've usually ended up with as allies for their cause are oddballs of the left. Five years after that chat on the steps of the Peace Centre, Stan Gray had joined me in this strange company. (I was in it mostly on the basis of the book I was doing on the Marxist separatists, *The Shouting Signpainters*.)

Strange company! Frank Scott and Stanley Ryerson! Abe Limonchik and Henry Milner! Howard Bergman and Nick Auf Der Maur and the Dallyites who founded *Last Post*! And me. *Toute une gang!*

Scott was brought up in the district I live in in Quebec City—without learning French. "I didn't really get conversational French until I worked in the CCF," he told me when I visited him recently.

Scott translated French Canada's poets and fought Duplessis in the courts in the '50s. In the early Quiet Revolution he edited a book called *Quebec States Her Case*. Too bad he became such a pillar of the English status quo later on.

I think there is an element of guilt in the decision to side with the Québécois. I would like to say a word for guilt, which has been much run down—and first of all by us on the New Left—as a motive in politics. I'd agree it should be there in moderation, that it should be mingled with other emotions—curiosity, in my case. That is what should be transcended, so that if you start out motivated by guilt, you are no longer motivated by it five years later.

But guilt—guilt is not a banished emotion. When the good things of the world are all hogged by one group, and another group is left out, it's okay to feel a bit of guilt if you discover yourself linked up with the haves. That is what happened to me; I began my Quebec explorations under call of duty, but by now I like the place, like it because of the way people talk in restaurants, the shape of the houses, the rhymes the kids skip rope to. I get lonely for it when I'm away.

Stanley Ryerson was another case; he was the half-French, half-English Canadian. His English half was one of the most lofty, most public-spirited, most Protestant families in the country's history, and it tended to dominate. (It was the family of Egerton Ryerson, the Methodist preacher who agitated for a public school system in 19th-century Ontario.) But the French side was what made him most useful to the Communist Party, to which he converted, back before the War. He became the party's French Canada expert, and wrote a book called *French Canada* for the party publishing house. I leafed through this book in the Coloniale Avenue apartment of some Young Communist League friends from McGill back in the '60s.

The book horrified me. I was just awakening to the anti-colonial view of Quebec, in which the Quebec figures who had served as conciliators between the two language groups were seen as the worst mystifying traitors of the whole story. And here was Ryerson praising Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a progressive spirit for his time! Ugh!

For me, the only defensible thing Ryerson had done for Quebec liberation was to raise his daughter Melishka as a francophone—she was a stalwart militant of the separatist left in those days. But Ryerson returned to the Quebec scene and to honor among the left separatists. Now his middle name—Bréhaut—emerged, and he was no longer an orthodox Communist Party man. Though still a Marxist. He became a big Quebec labor historian at the Université du Québec à Montréal, a welcoming-back-into-the-fold for a strayed son from the days when French Quebec had no left to house its rebels.

Who else?

There is the gang of Daily staffers from the years 1968-70, and Dr. Howard Bergman of the people's clinics in the east end, now of the Maoist movement *En Lutte*. There is me, there is City Councillor Auf der Maur. Similar things could be said of all of us. Each with his nuance, each with his itinerary.

Henry Milner, who is in the news lately as head of a pro-sovereignty movement of English Québécois, and Abe (we call him "Boonle") Limonchik, president of the Montreal Citizens' Movement and hence an important political leader in French Quebec, are both, like Stan Gray, products of the anti-nuclear peace movement of the '60s. Giving this political family a rather good record on the Quebec question.

The movement began as the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, or CUCND. Around 1965, it changed to Student Union for Peace Action, or SUPA. Its most prominent survivor is the magazine *Our Generation* which began as *Our Generation against Nuclear War*. All through, its main leader has been Dimitri Roussopoulos, a Greco-Montrealer who had been much influenced by nuclear disarmament, and Bertrand Russell during his studies in Britain at the opening of the '60s. By the

continued on page 10

McGill contre



Stan Gray

Stanley Gray, the leader of McGill Français is the former Guru of Anglophone friends of the Québécois.

Friends . . .

continued from page 9

time we are talking about, the mid and late '60s, the movement had many projects: an action against the missile base at La Macaza, Que.; work with Indians in the West; slum-organizing in districts like Trefann Court in Toronto and Africville in Halifax. (The Company of Young Canadians would soon work ravages on the unity of this group.)

Milner, sometimes with his ex-wife Sheila, has written books on Quebec from an anti-colonial view, helping familiarize intellectual English Canada with this view, which it was not spontaneously inclined to embrace. I remember that even in the New Left there was a strong tendency to brush off Quebec's claims on two counts. Quebec was: (a) Catholic and reactionary, not steeped in respect for human rights and ethnic diversity, even among its supposedly atheist left; (b) sold on the consumer society and the nation state and the purely economic kind of Marxism that held sway before the War. Not aware of the rottenness at the core of the suburbs and the authoritarian streak at the heart of oldtime Communism. I remember the impatient shake of the head with which a woman comrade in the movement responded as I and a French-speaking friend pleaded the Quebec case to her on a bus rushing past a particularly garish skilled-working-class housing development in the North End. How could one fight for the workers' right to live in housing like *this*? This girl was from an ethnic Communist family in Ontario, so she knew all about workers' rights from childhood. How impatient she was with the Quebec left for being just in the process of discovering them!

But the anti-authoritarian current in the peace movement was one of its ways of finding its way to the Québécois, I think. Previous generations of leftists had been hooked in with glorious foreign models—British Labour, the Soviet Union—and this had given them a legitimacy for refusal to open up to Quebec culture and traditions. They were for the working class around the world—let no one say they were being superior and colonialist in their skepticism about Quebec.

The peaceniks, on the other hand, were of an anarchist tendency. Their philosophy's links with the working masses had died around 1905. They had to look elsewhere for support and security. They looked to the cultural patchwork of oppressed peoples. Latin Americans, blacks, Indians, Irish Catholics, Québécois. In these cultural dissidences was the moral authority the old left took from class loyalties. The capitalist world's youth, in Berkeley and Berlin, wanted to wear shaggy clothes, smoke forbidden substances, eat natural food? They wanted these things because they wanted to *be themselves*. Well, the Québécois were also trying to *be themselves*.

Even those who scoffed at the Quebec left and its Marxism were embarrassed that they didn't speak French, and *never*, on the New Left, did you hear the old English-Canadian plea that Quebec French wasn't real French. These people formed the audience for my book about the ragged French and forbidden politics of Quebec youth in the '60s, and these influences made Stan Gray from a peacenik into a Québécois comrade, out there in front of *McGill Français*, arms linked with Raymond Lemieux (the language-rights fighter) and Michel Chartrand (the old left-wing nationalist).

Quebec needed Stan Gray, needed a flower of radical English Canada to say: "Your cause is just." In getting him, it paid a small price: henceforward the voice of this non-French Québécois would have to be given respect, even if it criticized French Quebec. That's why I'm sorry the voice isn't heard anymore.

I can remember a meeting in a co-op house on Esplanade Avenue in '64; one of the members of the group saying he couldn't make it to a planned demonstration or conference because he was going down to Ottawa to see his girlfriend.

"Yeah, we can see where the priorities of some people in this movement are," Stan said. Again the joshing tone. The tone was in good standing in the movement, epitomized by the very worst word for a talky and unserious militant: a "faffer."

I can remember a sort of welcoming-back meeting of SUPA in the newly-

opened Union at McGill. Stan was back in Montreal from Cambridge, where he'd been studying—in 1966, I think. He was giving a speech, he was full of influences from Britain and Europe that he felt these North American suburban comrades of his weren't very up on.

"Over in England, people for decades have been organizing themselves to fight the system. They have trade unions and tenants' committees and civil rights groups and municipal social caucuses, all kinds of groups they built with their own hands. It sobers you to meet them. It makes you realize working people aren't waiting for Stokely Carmichael and Art Pape to come down and organize them and tell them they're exploited. They know they're exploited and they've been fighting it long before we came along."

The debunking tone again, but here Stan was reaching for the more Marxist and European view which was to be the basis for his alliance with the Québécois. It was ironic that he should have sneered at Stokely (a black student leader of much charisma in the States) and Art (a star of the Canadian New Left in Toronto), because he was about to join and surpass them as New Left media star. Before his studies in England he had been a prominent guy in the Montreal movement, but not a public figure, not known outside it. He'd also worked in the McGill NDP, a friend tells me, on the party's left wing, pressing for more nationalizations.

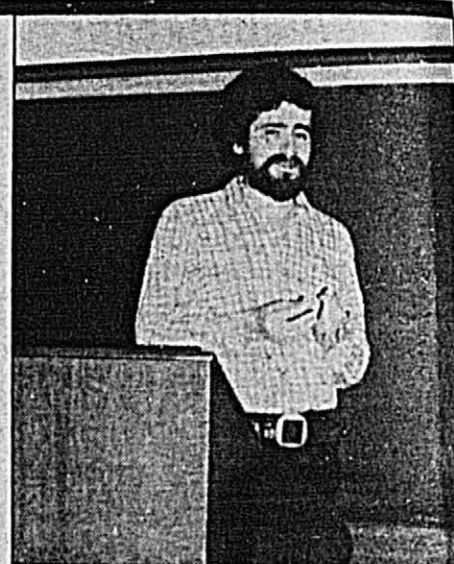
Now we were into the era of the Mario Savios and the Tom Haydens in the US, the Rudi Deutschkes and Daniel Cohn-Bendits in Europe. Some of these people used to come to town and meet with Montreal movement people in the living room of this or that co-op house (the not-quite-communes in the Milton-Park area in which movement members tended to live). The establishment press was starting to pay attention. It was going to be Stan Gray's destiny to be



Malcolm Reid: Do his writings that go unnoticed make him an unknown Guru of the Anglophone friends of the Québécois?

the young McGill politics lecturer who would be cast in this role in English Montreal, and it was going to be an exhausting role. After it, Stan was going to want to go into deep, monastic obscurity.

I'd first heard of him seven years before on the Sparks Street Mall in Ottawa, where we were drinking tea after demonstrating at the Soviet Embassy. "There are some new people entering McGill this fall who are going to be really valuable people for the movement..." Now here he was, in the headlines in the grand student-revolt year of '68. He was all over the place. My mother heard him at a Couchiching Conference on American domination, arguing that student activism was not a US import. He had begun a magazine called *Canadian Alternatives*, in which



Henry Milner: the new Guru of the Anglophone friends of Québec?

he wrote his heaviest theoretical writings, on the updating of Marxism. He'd gotten himself suspended from McGill, and was appealing his case. The university had agreed to an arbitration by a crisply English-Canadian fair-play champion from the University of Windsor.

I was by this time a reporter for the *Globe and Mail* and got sent to one of the hearings. Robert Burns, then of the CNTU, was Stan's lawyer, saying everything in French while everybody else said things in English. Stan seemed to remember me, but only faintly.

He was pushing his establishment credentials, his claim to being a very respectable scholar. "My book is coming out with Random House. You know Random House? The leading American publisher?" This was said a little to the lawyers, a little to me, a little to the arbitrator. By this time, of necessity, he was addressing himself to an audience, a public. I regretted I was part of this public, and not just an old SUPA comrade who could have joshed and gotten joshed back.

And the last time I saw him. At one of the preparatory meetings for *McGill Français*. The East End. A keyed-up crowd in an upstairs hall. A little foretaste of the exaltation of that night in the streets of Montreal with quite a few thousand others. Am I wrong to suspect that the precise objective of this march was not so important? That it was mainly an occasion for francophone militants to express their anger at the opulence of English institutions in Montreal, and for anglophone militants to express solidarity with them?

At the meeting, the clearest thing for me was an explanation of the red-white-and-green flag of the 1837 Rebellion. "That Italian flag," some had been calling it, and one of the militants explained it was a more revolutionary standard for the new Quebec than the Duplessist fleur-de-lys. Raymond Lemieux spoke. About the buildings that were being assembled for the new University of Quebec: "Slums!" Marcel Chaput spoke, a McGill Biology graduate, I believe. And Stan Gray spoke. I don't remember what he said. I remember that he had all the marks of his style as I'd come to know it. The stutter, just under control. The French, now flowing fairly smoothly, still strongly accented. The tall, gangling frame, the shortish brown hair, in this movement of longhairs. The leather-windbreaker informality of dress. And that tone, that needling tone, that said:

"C'mon guys. Let's not be a bunch of faffers. Capitalism, Anglo domination, racism, poverty—we can do better than this."

CEGEP cutbacks:

400 Profs 'non re-engaged'

by Harold Koblitz
The growing economic recession of the past few years has had severe effects on the viability of the public sector in Québec. Social services are currently undergoing attack from a government concerned with little more than a victory in the upcoming referendum on Sovereignty-Association.

The CEGEP sector, which contains approximately 100,000

students, has been hard hit particularly by cutbacks. The Directeur General Des Enseignements du Québec (DGEQ), which administers the CEGEPs, has adopted a warlike stance in its dealings with provincial teachers' unions.

Across the province, approximately 400 full and part time CEGEP professors have been "non re-engaged" (fired). At Dawson College, the

provincial government recently cancelled a 25 million dollar project to give the college adequate facilities. Dawson, the largest CEGEP in Québec, is currently housed in assorted pill factories and office buildings.

In the past six months, DGEQ has attempted to subvert the functioning of teachers unions by stating in effect, that colleges are no longer allowed to provide local interpretations of the system's collective agreement. Because of this directive, CEGEP administrations cannot enter into local ententes with their respective teachers' unions on such "mundane" matters as the definition of job security and tenure eligibility.

This policy has had severe implications for the staff and students at Dawson, where teachers have been non re-engaged for the upcoming academic year.

continued on page 13

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The Iranian saga: trials and tribulations

by Ellen McKeough
Background

On the cold evening of December 6, 1978, over 200 Iranian students in Montreal joined an estimated 10 million Iranians around the world in demonstrations protesting the heavy-handed government of the Shah of Iran. Instead of fading out, the violence which began on December 2, the beginning of Moharam, the Islamic holy month, reached a crescendo when the monarch was forced by his subjects to flee the country.

Twenty-two McGill and Concordia students and one Radio Canada journalist were arrested at the site of the demonstration and in front of Police Station 10 on Boulevard de Maisonneuve on charges of disturbing the peace.

Although the infraction amounts to a minor fine for Canadian citizens, the charges constituted a major threat to the Iranians at the time: the Shah was still in power and being found guilty of the municipal infraction would have left the students open to conviction in a criminal court. Under Bill C-24, the Canadian Immigration Act, Immigration officials can exercise discretionary powers and deport the students for their mischief. The students feared deportation would assure torture or death at the hands of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police.

The first three students and the journalists appeared in court Friday, January 26. At that time the five-member defence team pleaded all 22 students should be tried together since they were arrested together. The judge felt the only way for each student to get "full justice" was to be tried separately. He did agree, however, that the 22 students would be tried consecutively instead of in groups of two or three on nine different dates, as originally planned.

So the Iranians will get a taste of Canadian justice when they appear in court from April 24 to April 27. Mobarez, a representative of the Confederation of Iranian students (CIS) spoke to a small group of students in the Union Building Tuesday about what action the Committee to Defend the 23 Arrested will take. Mobarez also offered some comments on the current state of government in Iran.

Students not guilty

A member of the Defence Committee said the "students will refuse to plead guilty to anything. 'The prosecution is on the defensive right now. For example, they have tried to make deals with the students, offering to try them in the Municipal Court and then not go after them in the criminal court.'"

"However, the arrests represent a breach of the democratic right to protest, and the right to free speech.

The Defence Committee plans another demonstration on April 24 in front of the Municipal Court House, and is stepping up the circulation of a petition calling for the dropping of the charges against the Iranians. According to Mobarez, 10,000 to 12,000 people have already signed the petition, which has been circulating since January.

The Defence Committee sees the delay of the trials until after universities recess for the summer as a tactic "to lessen public support for the students."

Six of the 22 students arrested have

already gone back to Iran since the Shah was deposed. Mobarez feels it is now the duty of Iranian students to go back to Iran and "help build the revolution." As one of two executives of CIS Montreal, Mobarez sees his job now as "persuading doctors and technicians to go back to Iran and help the people. There are 18,000 Iranian doctors in the US and CIS is trying to raise their political consciousness and get them back to Iran."

The defence never rests

If the Crown does not drop the charges, Mobarez is confident "we can stretch out each person's defence into 3 or 4 days. We think this is a political case, and we mean to make a political defence."

The CIS leader hopes the Iranian government will intervene in the trials, "because if they do Canada would think twice because of the oil." CIS has been in contact with the Iranian embassy in Canada and feels the government of the Islamic religious leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini, which has been lending its support to students all over the world who were arrested in anti-Shah riots, will support the McGill and Concordia students.

The Iranian student leader joked about the treatment Iranian students are now getting from Immigration officials. "They (the students) are going to Immigration and saying, Look, I have been working illegally in the country for two years, why don't you deport me?" (One way fare to Iran is \$750.) "Well, the officials are now saying this is a democratic country and the students did not have to fear deportation."

The role of women

On Tuesday, March 13, some 60 women, most of them Western, marched from the Roddick gates to the House of Iran at the corner of Peel and Sherbrooke to protest the treatment of women under the new Khomeini government.

Ontario lowdown...

continued from page 7

through, we will do well in Southern Ontario. But it's very very hard at this time to say."

Meanwhile, the Liberals are hoping that this spring's election won't be a repeat of the losses suffered in last fall's by-elections. "The by-elections were very tough for us," said Donnie Right, a policy resource person for the Liberal campaign committee.

But most of the Liberals in the by-elections were new candidates running for the first time, she said. This time, many Toronto Liberal candidates are seeking reelection, which is much easier since they are known to their constituents.

A by-election traditionally goes against the party in power, she said.

The economy, energy, and leadership will be the big issues in Ontario, all three parties agreed, though they put different emphasis on each. The Tories, as expected, are going after Trudeau and the Liberal's mismanagement of the economy. "He has to be accountable for a sorry record," says Walter Green, the Communications Director for the Ontario PC campaign, and the Tories plan to dub him a "one-man band", referring



Two demonstrations calling for the overthrow of the Shah of Iran led to the arrest of twenty-two Iranian students. The trial continues.

Mobarez feels the Western press has distorted the role women will play in an Islamic republic. CIS's position calls for the same freedoms to women as it does to men.

He is quick to ask "what so-called freedoms did women enjoy under the Shah's regime? The ability to be prostitutes, to be object of pleasure for men to do with what they wish? To dress in an immoral way? In capitalist countries secretaries have to go to work with a lot of makeup and tight dresses so they can get a better job." Mobarez then quoted a recent speech on Radio Tehran by the new Minister of Labour who said all health and other facilities of factories will be open to both men and women.

Iran "is now one of the free areas of

the middle East and all revolutionary movements have their eye on Iran." Mobarez expressed sympathy for Afghanistan and South Vietnam, who "should overthrow the rule of Soviet fascists."

"If Iran has one thing to teach the world, it is self-reliance. All peoples of the world can learn from Iran. We did not wait for help from anybody. People just stood up in the millions against the Shah. CIS had always put forth the ideal of self-reliance. But we could not believe the way the people stood up and applied self-reliance. It was theory transferred into practice."

Mobarez himself is going back to Iran in the next month "to do what I can do, to work with my hands."

budget than ever. More than a half million dollars will be spent on advertising alone, and, for the first time, the party will be advertising on television.

According to Gordon Brigdon, the NDP campaign director for Ontario, television will help the NDP campaign considerably. During the last two to three weeks of each federal election, the party's support has usually slipped two to five per cent because of television advertising by other parties, he said. This shouldn't happen in the upcoming election, since the NDP will also be launching a TV campaign.

Another NDP organizer was less optimistic, pointing out that redistribution has not worked to the NDP's advantage in Toronto. He predicted more gains in industrial areas in the south, particularly around Windsor and Oshawa and in the north, where, for instance, Speaker James Jerome is not safe in Sudbury.

The NDP is relying heavily on labour support in this election, and he suggested the amount this support translates into votes will make the difference in Ontario. "If it comes

to the current weak state of the cabinet.

In contrast, Green says, Clark is a "team leader" and the PC cabinet has more strength collectively than the Liberals.

Right did not say whether the Liberals would be going after Joe Clark, though the possibility is not remote. Instead, she defended Trudeau. "Well, there are a lot of people who don't like Trudeau, but there are more who do like him."

Both the NDP and Liberals will be attacking the PC's platform of getting rid of Petrocan, both saying that the Crown corporation is necessary to ensure an oil supply for Canada. But they have different remedies for curing economic ills—the Liberals will call for controlling inflation by restraining government spending and defending their past record of job creation, while the NDP will continue its call for a new economic strategy based on manufacturing rather than exploiting natural resources.

And the Liberals will have one other main issue not mentioned by the PCs and NDP—national unity.

Cegep....

continued from page 11

According to the Dawson Teachers' Union (DTU), these non re-engagements constitute firings and are a violation of the current collective agreement. The administration, on the other hand, has stated that the non re-engagements are in compliance with the agreement.

In the face of this disagreement, the DTU and the Dawson Students' Association have requested that the case be referred to mediation, as was done in a similar case at Vanier College last year. The administration has refused mediation and told the DTU if it doesn't like this option, it should go on strike.

DTU reaction to this ultimatum has been mixed. At a study session March 26, considerable disenchantment was expressed with the Dawson administration and with DGEQ. However, little was proposed in the way of concrete action. Many of the teachers in attendance questioned the effectiveness of using study sessions as a bargaining tactic. According to one professor, the study session resembled nothing more "than a \$50,000 gift to the administration." (It costs the DTU \$50,000 a day to take strike action.)

It is true that CEGEP enrollments are expected to

decline dramatically in the next decade. However, the presence of this phenomenon does not explain the actions of either the administration or DGEQ. Similarly, the non re-engagement of 16 teachers would normally not be considered justification for a possible unlimited strike by a teachers' union. At \$50,000 per day, for example, the union would conceivably lose an amount equal to the total yearly payroll of the disputed positions after only eight days

of strike action.

The prime motivating factor behind the behaviour of the three groups in question is next year's collective agreement. The Provincial Teachers' Union (FNEQ) has claimed that DGEQ's attempts to non re-engage replacement teachers are nothing more than an attempt at union baiting. According to Charles Levin, the vice-president of the DTU, the non re-engagements are nothing more than "an attempt

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Common Front — strike number three?

by Peter Orr

When McGill opens again next September students may be asked to respect Common Front picket lines set up by McGill maintenance workers.

Even if Common Front negotiations don't come that close to home, the deterioration of social services and the threatened disappearance of the right to strike will be hot issues for students as well as the public at large.

The government's hard line on public sector contracts and its policy of cutbacks in social services are already an issue brought into sharp focus by Common Front negotiations.

The formation of the Common Front is a considerable accomplishment for the labour movement. Uniting 200,000 workers, of whom 72% are women, it is the broadest negotiating body in the public sector in Canada and probably the largest union of women workers in North America. It spans three union centrals, the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL), and the Conseil des Enseignants du Québec (CEQ). The Common Front regroups 85,000 hospital workers, and 65,000 teachers plus public sector technicians and maintenance personnel.

This year the Common Front contract proposal is being blocked by a government policy of cutbacks in social services. The budget of the Health and Welfare Department of the Quebec government was 31.1% of the total budget in 1975. In 1978 it was reduced to 28.2%.

Hospitals: the crux of the confrontation

Quebec hospitals are being dramatically affected by the cutbacks and it is here that the toughest negotiations of the Common Front will take place.

Since 1976 2,500 positions have been abolished in Montreal hospitals and hospital beds have been reduced by the same number. This March Health Minister Denis Lazure announced another 2,000 hospital positions will be eliminated in Montreal by 1981.

Cutbacks in health services are being applied in all provinces, but the effects are most severe in francophone hospitals in Quebec. The national average of hospital beds per 1,000 population is 6.5. Quebec's average is 4.5, the lowest in Canada, and the Lazure program projects a reduction to 3.5 beds per thousand.

In some Montreal hospitals number shuffling by Quebec cabinet ministers has gained ominous significance. At Notre Dame in November the administration decided to cut costs by fusing two departments. Ten patients suffering from infectious diseases were transferred into the gynecology and obstetrics department. The plan was opposed by a one day strike by the hospital union which forced the administration to abandon the transfers. Five months later the administration has announced plans to eliminate the special team set up to handle complications arising from difficult pregnancies. The pediatrics department is also to be eliminated, and 490 workers — 70% of whom are women — are to be laid off.

Common Front demands

The contract demands of the Common Front are a major challenge to the policy of cutbacks in social services. The principal demands of the Common Front are preservation of acquired benefits, a minimum wage of \$265 per week, and a set of demands geared specifically to women.

Indexation of wages to the cost of living, won in the Common Front strike of 1972, is now being withdrawn. Premier René Lévesque announced in February "indexation is a luxury Quebec can no longer permit".

In 1972 hospital unions won the last word in designation of essential services. This year the Quebec government has taken over this power and has designated 83% of hospital jobs "essential services" in some hospitals. CNTU officials say this amounts to taking away the right to strike in hospitals and is a direct affront on union liberty.

Common Front publications cite a Canadian Senate commission setting the poverty line for 1979 for a family of four at \$223 per week net salary. The wage demand of \$265 per week will reduce inequalities currently existing in public sector salaries, say public sector officials of the Common Front. The raise is designed to reduce inequalities between men's and women's salaries.

The unequal status of women in the public sector, manifested in low salaries, inadequate maternity leave and lack of daycare, are key issues in the Common Front contract. In anticipation of negotiations an unprecedented inter-union congress on women wage earners was held March 3. Resolutions adopted there which will serve as a guideline in the struggle for a new contract, include equal pay for equal work, free abortion and universal daycare controlled by those who use it. The congress also called for a campaign to unionize more women in both the public and private sectors.

The Government's Strategy

The realization of the demands of this year's Common Front is clearly incompatible with the government's program of cutting back in social services. The government's strategy has been attempts at intimidation, division and isolation of the Common Front.

The most militant of the three union centrals in the Common Front, the CNTU, is the chief target of intimidation tactics. Simultaneous with the beginning of Common Front negotiations, a Quebec superior court fined the CNTU \$10 million for its participation in a two day strike in 1974. It is the largest fine levied on a trade union in Canadian history. Also coinciding with the negotiations is the exposure of police infiltration of the CNTU.

Law 59, passed in the Quebec National Assembly this fall, is successor to the Bourassa government's Essential Services Act, and gives the government the right to suspend a union's right to strike. A scenario resembling the breaking of the postal workers strike is possible.

The tactic of divide and rule is familiar in Common Front con-



Common Front 1975. 72% of Common Front workers are women.

frontations. As in 1972 and in 1975 the government is seeking to negotiate contracts with individual unions to avoid facing a united 200,000 workers. Ignoring the Common Front's basic wage demand, the government has offered some sectors 1% increases and others 6%.

With the apparent aim of pitting the public against the Common Front by the use of propaganda, the government has created a committee "to inform the public about negotiations" and a "council on the maintenance of social services in the case of labour conflicts" charged with "informing the public". The CNTU says this amounts to "creating loudspeakers for the purpose of disseminating the government's point of view under the pretext of neutrality".

Employers versus the Common Front

Denial of the government's neutrality in negotiations with public sector workers came from an unexpected source several weeks ago. The Conseil du Patronat, representing predominantly English Canadian big business, praised the government's hard line on the Common Front. "Despite the differences we have with the PQ on other issues, we as employers see that unions have their solidarity; we as employers have ours".

Another group of employers publicly taking pot shots at the Common Front is regrouped in the Provincial Patients Association. Ostensibly set up to protect public health care, the PPA is run by a 30 person board of governors from the elite of Quebec society. Membership on the board is restricted to those who have anted up between \$5,000 and \$15,000. Notables including Pierre Peladeau, millionaire president of the Quebec newspaper chain, and Roger Lemelin, president of La Presse, shape the organization's outlook. Ford Company of Canada has donated two panel vans to aid the PPC and the organization gets a privileged rental rate on its offices at Complexe Desjardins.

The PPC has also received between \$8,000 and \$22,000 from the provincial government and has the expressed personal support of Premier Levesque.

Evidently as the probable strike date of September approaches, the public will be assaulted on all sides with propaganda accusing public sector workers and hospital workers in particular of ransoming the public.

The Common Front response

Common Front spokespersons recognise there will be more news copy devoted to the government's point of view than to their own. Some unions are compensating for this by going directly to the public. Workers at Notre Dame hospital are circulating a petition opposing cutbacks at their hospital and a support committee is explaining the demands of the Common Front door to door in Montreal's Center South district.

The key arguments in the union's arsenal center on the preservation of the right to strike and the commonality of interests between patients and hospital workers in preserving health services.

"The elimination of the right to strike in the public sector (which law 59 threatens), would be the first step in the denial of the right to strike of all workers in Quebec", says Marcel Gilbert, CNTU co-ordinator for negotiations in the public sector. According to Gilbert unions lose all power to negotiate when the right to strike is removed.

Common Front publications maintain the government's program of attrition in social services will hurt workers and patients equally. The elimination of posts in hospitals, for example, will overload workers, lessening the quality of patient care and will cause waiting lists to lengthen still further.

The side taken by public opinion

One thing the Common Front and the government agree upon; the side taken by public opinion in the growing confrontation will have a decisive effect on the results of the battle.



Robert de Niro is Michael Vronsky in *The Deer Hunter*.

Norma Rae Succeeds Triumphantly

by Richard Boudreau

Norma Rae is an excellent film; there is no doubt about that. It is emotional, topical and inspirational. The real success of this film however, is its ability to make a definite political statement without leaving the audience feeling it's been preached at.

The story takes place in a sleepy Alabama town of the American South, dominated by a large textile manufacturer, bearing a distinct resemblance to J.P. Stevens Co., a corporation notorious for its union-busting and degrading working conditions and currently being boycotted by organizations representing blacks and labour. Norma Rae (Sally Field) is an unmarried woman of 31 years who, like both her parents, toils away in the cotton factory. Field's performance is stunning as she shows Norma Rae's growth and transformation, which is sparked by her encounter with Reuben Warshofsky. Warshofsky, (Ron Liebman of TV's *Kaz*) a left-wing Jewish intellectual from New York arrives in town to organize a union at the factory, and is able to enlist Norma Rae's support.

Director Martin Ritt's depiction of the working conditions of the factory, including the cheap wages, speed-ups and the hazardous presence of cotton fibers which can cause a debilitating disease known as "brown lung", is lucid

and realistic. Ritt's main achievement however, lies in the portrayal of the relationship between Norma Rae and Warshofsky. Ritt doesn't fall into the trap of constructing a love story out of the relationship between the two. This would have clouded the political intention of the picture and thrown into question Norma Rae's commitment to her fellow workers. In fact, with Norma Rae's marriage to Sonny Webster (Beau Bridges), an apolitical good ole boy, it is clear that her relationship with Reuben is based on common goals and mutual respect. The real beauty of this film lies in Ritt's ability to construct a story of an individual's emotional transformation within the framework of a clear political message. Too many political films neglect the person as an individual and fail to realize that the first step in the politicization process is the self-realization of the individual.

The film does have some minor flaws. One is never quite sure of the exact time lapse and events such as the death of Norma Rae's father in the factory and her wedding to Sonny are not emphasized as much as they could have been. The acting however, especially Sally Field's superb performance is excellent throughout. Overall, *Norma Rae* is one of the year's best movies and its provocativeness and honesty are a welcome relief from the likes of *Superman* and *Star Wars*.

Deer Hunter: A Sensational Bore

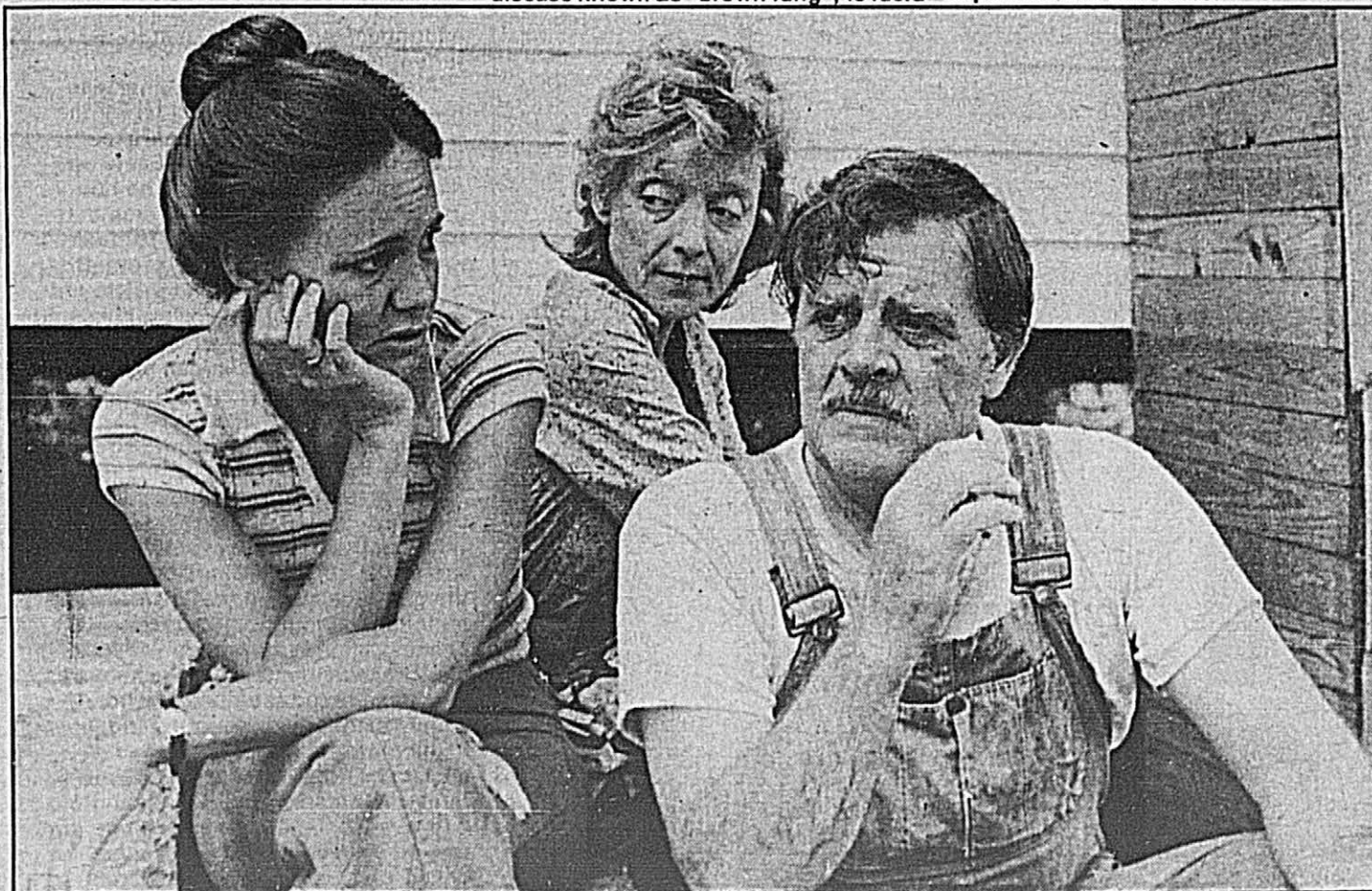
by Davidson Thomson

The Deer Hunter is a three and a half hour bore. Its huge success—it took another half hour to get the sell-out crowd seated the night I saw it—is testament to the powers of publicity and to the willingness of today's audience to sit through anything that has the look of intellect and self-seriousness.

Everything about the film is phony—from its no-holds-barred look at the Vietnam war to its view of small-town American life.

As far as plot goes, it's simple enough—too simple to warrant its *War and Peace* treatment. Mike (Robert de Niro), Steve (John Savage), and Nick (Christopher Walken) are workers in a steel mill in Clairton, Pennsylvania. It's Steve's wedding day, and also the three friends' last day at home before

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Sally Field stars in *Norma Rae*

Deer Hunter...

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they're shipped off to Vietnam (they've signed up like "good Americans"). There's an hour or so of wedding and reception and hunting deer, and a scene where the men listen to a Chopin Nocturne in sensitive silence. The three friends end up in Vietnam, where they're captured and tortured by the enemy until they escape. Steve returns to America a double amputee. Nick goes AWOL in Saigon. Mike comes home the hero, obsessed by the horrors of war and by the disappearance of Nick. He returns to Saigon in search of Nick, only to witness his friend's death. He brings the body home and the whole company sings "God Bless America" at Nick's wake. Freeze frame. Finis.

The film seems confused about what its subject should be. But as far as I can tell, it has very little to do with Vietnam or Clairton Penn., but is rather a study of rituals, and more specifically the rituals of the American Male.

The title serves to steer us away from the big stories in the film toward the minor image of de Niro stalking deer—and killing them, like a good American hunter, with one shot. That's his motto, "one shot". The whole film seems, like this, to be about the right way to react under torture, the right way to play Russian roulette, the right way to take a leak at the side of the

road. It's a collection of "macho man" clichés glorified into an image of the nature of men in America. Glorified is the right word: every last minute of the lives of the men in this film is examined with tenderness and great pride.

From the start of the picture, there isn't a moment of objectivity in the story. This is the film's first big mistake. It sets itself up not as the epic study that its enormous length and slowness would imply, but as a conventional, subjective little narrative of three "lovable" men and the unhappy things that happen to them. Director/writer/producer Michael Cimino might have done better if his film at least started out more objectively, as Bob Fosse did in *Cabaret*. Fosse achieves an objectivity right in the opening scene, where all the performers in the cabaret gather on stage for the final chorus of "Willkommen". We catch just a glimpse of Liza Minnelli as Sally Bowles—the camera treats her like an extra for the first few minutes. It's a signal scene establishing an environment of which Sally Bowles is only one silly/attractive part. *Cabaret* states right from the start that the environment, pre-war Berlin and its decadence, as a whole is the more important subject.

But in *Deer Hunter*, it's the heroes that are important. And Mike, Steve, and Nick are treated like heroes in this film. These grown men act like high-

school freshmen—slapping butts in the shower, clowning in the bar with enormous glasses of beer, singing along with the juke-box, playing games with their car (a vintage white Cadillac), and dancing with each other at the wedding reception. The film doesn't see them as kids though, but as archetypes of the Common Man—their scenes are lit with warm loving light and are filmed in tender close-up. Even worse, when Mike goes hunting his deer, there's a chorus singing halleluias on the soundtrack—heavenly voices accompanying the glorious mysticism of killing an animal. Can Cimino really believe that we think there's anything wonderful in these men?

The film treats Vietnam as just another American male ritual, like some primitive puberty right, and thus trivializes it into a horribly one-sided game that American men play. Vietnam isn't handled here any better than it was in John Wayne's *The Green Berets*. The action starts with a cliché image of the American soldier as avenger of women and children—when a Viet Cong soldier machine guns a whimpering mother and baby, Mike rises wounded from the underbrush and turns a flame-thrower on him. In the ensuing prison-camp horror scenes, the prisoners (Mike, Steve, Nick, and some nameless others) are kept in a bamboo cage waist-deep in water, and are hauled up one by one to play Russian roulette while the commanding Vietnamese general and his soldiers bet on whether they will blow their heads off or not. Here Mike is the image of calm American bravery, while his friends scream in terror. The scene is horrifying, but essentially pointless—there's little tragedy in having signed up to go to war and getting more than you bargained for.

Has enough time passed since the American crimes in Vietnam to start turning the tables and taking a reactionary, racist, hawk view of the war? Cimino portrays the Viet Cong, indeed all the Vietnamese, the way American WW II propaganda portrayed the Japanese—as babbling little monsters, when in reality it was the Americans who were babbling, if enormous, monsters in their interference in a civil war.

And Cimino's idea of Vietnamese torture, diverting as it may be for the audience, is pure invention—like something out of the Clint Eastwood films he made before this. The horrors of Vietnam were certainly worse than this; invented horror in this context becomes sensational and insulting.

Cimino makes Russian roulette the running theme of the movie—Mike and Nick keep playing it even after their escape from the prison-camp. Their fascination with it would seem to have some (dumb) metaphysical significance—"life is a game of Russian roulette".

Nick goes AWOL in Saigon, where the game is the hottest thing in town. With another Cimino invention, there are whole smoky casinos devoted to the game—shouting bettors, a croupier loading the gun and explaining the rules, and two young, blank-faced Orientals with red scarves wrapped around their heads who calmly take turns pulling the trigger—it's like a Vietnamese version of a cock-fight. Nick, who seems to suffer from some sort of shell shock ("Roulette shock"?), becomes one of the red-scarved men, because, as his coach says, he's lucky and brave.

Mike, meanwhile, plays the game at home, holding a loaded gun to the head of one of his coward friends (a coward because he didn't go to Vietnam and because he can't shoot a deer with one shot) and pulls the trigger. It's as if to say "You don't know what I've been through"—pure, ridiculous self-pity.

Cimino seems to think that if he paces this film slowly enough it will have some sort of transcendent realism. The film dawdles over scenes in bars, grocery stores, and bowling alleys. The Vietnam scenes are only slightly more quickly paced, but even there we get meaningless segments in bars and streets, and with a whore and her baby. Dull. Cimino has encouraged his actors to improvise their lines, so that even the rare bits of dialogue come up empty. Unlike Altman, whose drivel is always funny or touching, Cimino has his characters drifting in and out of small talk.

It's the kind of acting de Niro seems to love, like his scenes with Liza Minnelli in *New York, New York*: "yes", "no!", "yes", "no", "no", "no". De Niro takes charge whenever he gets to do this, leading the scene, throwing the hard lines at the other actors. In one scene, he asks Christopher Walken "What do you like about the mountains?" and Walken blushes, mumbles a little, and finally says "The trees, the colors". It's a lame response, the response of an actor whose trapped. De Niro pretends he's doing all the work, because he talks so much, when he's just throwing it all at everyone else; it's like the story about a famous stage actor—Gielgud or Olivier—who, when the phone rang by accident in the middle of a scene, picked up the receiver, listened, turned to his co-star, and said "It's for you."

This attitude effects his characterization—his character is as superior as the actor is. Nick calls him a "control freak"—he's the strong one in Vietnam. And when he comes home, he has a dead-centred calm that looks like maturity and stoicism to his friends; but is simply contempt and boredom. He's a city-slicker now—he doesn't go bowling anymore or bother to humour anyone. These are key scenes intended to show how war changes a man, leaves him scarred, unable ever to accept the pleasures of life. It's a simple idea, we take that destruction for granted today. But the way de Niro plays it, it's imbued with a nobility that's insulting, a holier-than-thou attitude that implies that war is a good experience, something to put hair on your chest. De Niro must be turning into one of the punks he's been playing for so long; he's all talk and no thought.

The other two Nam buddies, Walken and Savage, have fun with the screaming and crying and the roughhousing, but they don't have much to say. Walken looks puffily effeminate as Nick—a strange casting choice, it seems at first, until he cracks up in Saigon, when we realize that in Cimino's distorted vocabulary "sensitive" means weak and prone to mental instability and a puffy face means you can't take it.

In the final scenes Nick appears as a roulette player in David Carradine's *Kung Fu* Oriental make-up, as if six months in Saigon had altered him physically as well as mentally, since he's now also "inscrutable"—turned him into one of them. It's a ridiculous mistake.



Meryl Streep plays Linda in *The Deer Hunter*

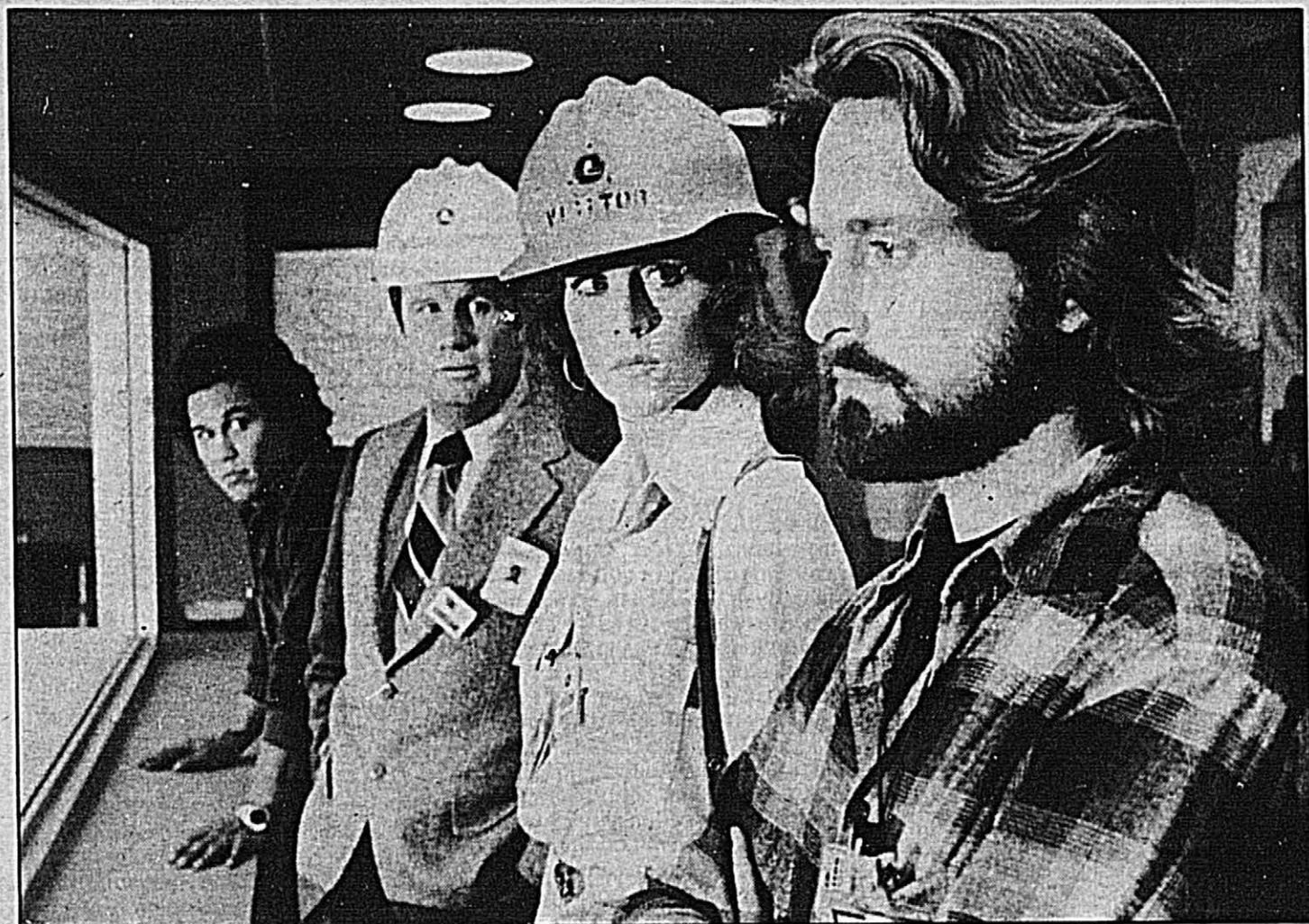
China Syndrome: An Atomic Success

by Stephen Lazer

The *China Syndrome* would have been a good movie even if a nuclear accident hadn't occurred in Pennsylvania. And while the events at Three Mile Island are doing a great deal for Warner Brothers' stocks, they may delude audiences who go to the film expecting a prophetic socio-technological commentary.

Regardless of the hype, at its basic level *China Syndrome* is a thriller; in fact it is one of the best in years. Jane Fonda and Michael Douglas play TV reporters who happen to be touring a nuclear power plant when an 'event' occurs. Nothing bad actually happens (no radiation is leaked), yet it is enough to let the news team know they have a major story to report. When the company exerts pressure on the network to suppress film of the incident, Douglas goes on a personal crusade to discover the truth while Fonda takes measures to ensure her position at the network. Simultaneously, the shift supervisor (Jack Lemmon) does some further investigating on his own and finds the welding reports have been falsified. Thus a future reactor mishap could cause a grave accident. Combined with all this is the company's attempt to suppress all knowledge of the magnitude of the mishap (as they lose a great deal of money each day the reactor is not in operation).

The film proceeds inexorably to the re-activation of the reactor, despite the attempts of the central three characters to stop it. The fact that we sense from the start that the reactor will not explode or meltdown does not minimize the suspense. Events proceed at a torrid pace, from the first mishap at the plant, through the violent actions of company enforcers to prevent evidence from reaching the Nuclear Regulatory



Jane Fonda and Michael Douglas star in the *China Syndrome*.

Commission, towards Lemmon's final, hopeless attempt to avert possible disaster. Throughout, tension is kept taught; but not, as so often happens, at the expense of detail. As in the best films of this genre all the loose ends are tied up without calling attention to themselves. Hence we are left nowhere to go but down the path director James Bridges speedily leads us.

Combined with this pacing is an emotive intensity found in few thrillers. When we look at Lemmon's face during the first reactor 'scram', we see great fear; in fact we see that he is almost scared to tears. The emotion is totally believable in the tension of the moment, and it is this type of emotion that allows the viewer to identify with the characters on the screen and thus be drawn deeply into the film. These are the things a movie of this type should do, and they place it a cut above most others.

clichés of the rest of the film.

Vilmos Zsigmond (Cinematographer for Altman's *McCabe and Mrs. Miller* and Spielberg's *Close Encounters*) is radically uninspired here. He's filmed everything straight on with no beauty or imagination. In a kahki and dun version of black and white. The scenes in Saigon look like they were filmed on a back lot with Oriental extras and sets from some Shangai picture of 1945—the bars and crowded streets, the back-room casino, even the river with floating bits of burning debris, look faked.

The *Deer Hunter* is an expensive, morally contemptuous disaster, unenlightened and unenlightening. People are flocking to it, and sitting through it even though they hate it (the people around me wanted to go to McDonald's at intermission, but somehow felt obligated to stay) and are rationalizing it as "something you have to see, even though it's awful". It's frightening. I bet it takes the Oscars by storm.

Of course the identification on the part of the audience could never occur without believable characters, which *The China Syndrome* in its most important roles, gives us. Both Godell (Lemmon) and Wells (Fonda) are driven by conflicting motivations that leave them ambivalent as to what they should do. Godell loves his job and the field, and does not want it endangered by the strong opposition to nuclear energy. At the same time he is appalled by the fact that men could falsify safety records of a reactor. And while Wells is certainly worried about the common good, she is also keenly conscious of maintaining her position at the network. Unfortunately, below this the level of characterization declines, with the rest of the figures being fairly stock (the company execs being as evil as one might expect etc.).

The acting ranges from good to sublime with one notable exception: Michael Douglas is simply not very talented. He made an uninteresting, one-sided character out of one to whom the screenplay left notable room for development. He is too righteous to be believable and self-righteous enough to be obnoxious without meaning to. On the other hand the two leads are magnificent. Fonda seems to be getting better with age. She gives us a character of complexity and intelligence, who slowly builds up to an emotional explosion. A lesser actress might not have been able to relate the sense of gradually massing anger convincingly. Yet as good as Fonda is, she is almost overshadowed by Lemmon in what may be the premier dramatic performance of his career (though a strong case could be made for *Save the Tiger* or *Days of Wine and Roses*). His is a character of conflicting allegiances, combined with a facet best described I think, as timidity. This leads to a picture of a man who is caught between forces he only partially understands, and which, because of his partial comprehension, drive him to a desperate end. His use of facial

expressions to convey emotions convincingly, causes the audience to identify with this 'man in the middle.'

If *The China Syndrome* does contain elements of social commentary they are not in the real of the debate over nuclear energy; in the film "the system works... no radiation leaks." What the film does examine is a big business and mass media. The trouble is caused not by nuclear power per se, but by businessmen who put a higher priority on profits than human lives. And the large network seems more concerned with its ratings and the avoidance of lawsuits than the delivery of vital information to the public. The film is much more a comment on corporatism than on nuclear energy.

This is not to say that the film's accident scenario is in any way ridiculous; current events have painfully shown us otherwise. I simply say that nuclear energy is not what the film is about. Had the Three Mile Island accident never happened we would be prepared to believe *The China Syndrome*'s nuclear 'event' within the context of the film. The reactor is the vehicle for the plot of the movie, not its 'point.'

I suppose those who go to see *The China Syndrome* in order to see a film 'about' the real pros and cons of nuclear energy will be disappointed; the only technical data one gets is what a meltdown is and when it might occur. The film never says that defence systems cannot prevent these events; indeed in the film they do. The same people were disappointed when they went to see Michael Cimino's *The Deer Hunter* expecting an 'anti-Vietnam' film. Because Cimino pronounced no ethical judgement on Vietnam, audiences ignored the fact that he had created a remarkable anti-war film. It will be too bad if these people try either to twist the film into a statement on nuclear power or become disappointed with its lack of a moral stand on the issue. Just as it is *The China Syndrome* is one of the best thrillers made in a long time.

Deer Hunter...

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The women in this picture really lose out—their parts have no lines—except for Maryl Streep who gives a startling and interesting, though not completely successful performance, as Nick's girlfriend. Streep was the beautiful Aryan wife of one of the Jewish brothers in TV's *Holocaust*, and she played the role with a cool intelligence that suited her looks. When we see her here we expect more of the same—instead she's whiney, giggly, tongue-tied, and emotional, a small-town girl with not many brains and a lot of problems. Her constant half-smiles in the beginning of the film, which dissolve into tears by the end, are subtle and nicely confusing. But the rest of the performance seems too forced, too "character"; she still has the marks of her Yale Drama School training, the full-blown technique of a stage actress. We watch what she's doing, and it's tricky and technical, too much like the



The Bee Gees

In the Groove:

Hot Trends

by R.A. Wigdor

It is said that in spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love. True, passion does fill the air as the weather gets warmer and we try and forget about another gruelling school year, but music also plays a major role in our vacation months. Last spring and summer was a bonanza period in the record industry as numerous hit albums were released, and if this season follows suit, we'll surely be in for a treat.

One group that brings out the sentiment of spring is the **Bee Gees**; their light, flowing ballads have always secured a place in Lovers' hearts. Last year the three Aussies did everything in music with the extensively talked-about soundtrack to **Saturday Night Fever**, and at present the brothers Gibb are holding down an unfamiliar number two position on the charts. Also novel for the **Bee Gees** is that their new album, **Spirits Having Flown**, is good quality music, almost as good as their best, 1975's **Main Course**.

The group has all but shed their disco image which dominated **Fever** and **Children Of The World**, and returned to the soft rock format that was executed so well in the early seventies. "Too Much Heaven", the first single culled from the album, is a standard **Bee Gees** love ballad that contains an abundance of their trademarked immaculate vocal harmonies. The band honourably donated the profits of this tune to the UNICEF campaign, in this Year of the Child.

The **Bee Gees'** backup band has traditionally assumed a position of anonymity as they let the stars lead the way, but the shell is starting to crack as Blue Weaver's synthesizers feature prominently in the hip-strutting new single, "Tragedy". Songs like "Love You Inside Out" and "Reaching Out" complete the bright picture as they expertly combine rock with the lush feel of the ballad.

In the annals of rock, **Chris de Burgh** is a strange case. For quite a while the popularity of the English born singer-songwriter was limited to the strange combination of Brazil and Quebec. His previous album, **At The End Of A Perfect Day** expanded that somewhat by giving the pleasant-voiced de Burgh a cult following across Canada. The melodious tunes "Round And Round" and "Summer Rain" enjoyed lengthy FM stints in our nation's major centres. The new album is entitled **Crusader** and just may be the perfect formula to break de Burgh south of the border.

The ballads have been retained ("I Had The Love In My Eyes", "It's Such A Long Way Home") but de Burgh has rocked up his image considerably, and the past dictates that if you want Americans to buy a record it must have a fast beat. "Carry On" sees de Burgh delivering a message to a close friend who is contemplating suicide. The pièce de résistance, however, is the title song, and de Burgh's finest piece of music to date. A thematic composition with four movements, it describes (with explicit dialogue) the Norman conquests of Europe in the eleventh century. "Crusader's" movements vary between rock and ballad, and perfectly set the tone of the album.

After a two-year hiatus **Supertramp**

has returned to the scene with their sixth offering, **Breakfast In America**. Although not quite as good as the brilliant **Even In The Quietest Moments** the new recording will make up for it in sales as the group is happily enjoying international success. American influence is starting to play a major role with the British-bred band as they chant "I'm in this dumb motel / near the Taco Bell" in "Gone Hollywood" and "Could we have kippers for breakfast / they got to have 'em in Texas / 'cos everyone's a millionaire" in the title number.

The bouncy electric piano line that became so famous with "Dreamer" and "Lady", and took a break with **Quietest Moments**, has reappeared on the newest hit "The Logical Song." A lad is caught between being a "responsible, intellectual" conformist and a "liberal, fanatical radical." The cut is cute but we've heard it all before. "Oh Darling" and "Lord Is It Mine" are two beautiful ballads that amply accentuate the band's strong suit.

A while back the group's two songwriters, Rick Davies and Roger Hodgson, got into a spat of some sort. This is relayed on record with Davies blasting Hodgson in "Casual Conversations", and Hodgson telling us his side in "Child Of Vision."

Supertramp has incorporated their latest material into a successful rock formula, and **Breakfast In America** will certainly be successful.

Tonlo K. is a guitarist from central California who's gathered together a group of notable session musicians and released an apocalyptic album called **Life In The Foodchain**. At first listen **Tonlo K.** comes off as a joke, but later on one realizes that his message is very serious indeed. The music is gutsy rock, almost new wave, and the lyrics weave in and out of various aspects of the corrupt American way of life.

The title track leads the way and describes how a nice suburban-raised kid winds up on skid row "pushing and shoving in the foodchain / loving

among the ruins." A new dance craze, "The Funky Western Civilization" follows where "you grab your partner by the hair / throw her down and leave her there." Political figures are discussed as "they put a hole in JFK / they put Hitler in the driver's seat." A final monologue by "Joan of Arc" adds an interesting touch.

The second side is based on love, but it's quite derogatory and actually turns out to be hatred. "American Love Affair" tells the story of a rich southern man who comes north to New York, "the filthy concrete bitch without a soul." There he meets Rebecca who'll "tell you she loves you for a price." "H-A-T-R-E-D" ends the LP and sums up the ideas in a most obscene manner.

Tonlo K. is not for everybody, he may not even be for anybody, but he surely makes us aware of society as we contemplate the MOR-filled airwaves.

However, all is not rosy for the sounds of spring; there are always a few bad apples that spoil the bunch. One of these is **Bob Welch**. The ex-Fleetwood Macker has just put out his second LP, **Three Hearts**, and you can bet he's very proud of it. Why, I don't know, but if album covers tell the whole story, then Welch captures the prize as he revels in displaying his chest hair and the two lovely females on his arms.

Welch doesn't care that he sings off-key or can't carry a tune, **Three Hearts** will nevertheless go double platinum. The title song opens the album and typifies bad MOR. A basic guitar track of three chords and some unnoticeable string embellishments set the stage for a chorus of "three hearts in a tangle / now somebody's sad." "Oh Jenny," a love ballad, is next and follows in the same pattern of boredom. The banal lyrics "Oh Jenny won't you try to understand / Oh Jenny I just want to be your man" consummate the grim condition. A slow version of "I Saw Her Standing There" is included and thoroughly insults Lennon and McCartney. Just about the best thing **Three Hearts** has going for it are Christine McVie's and Stevie Nicks' backup vocals on "Come Softly To Me" and "Devil Wind," and that says very little for the quality of the album.

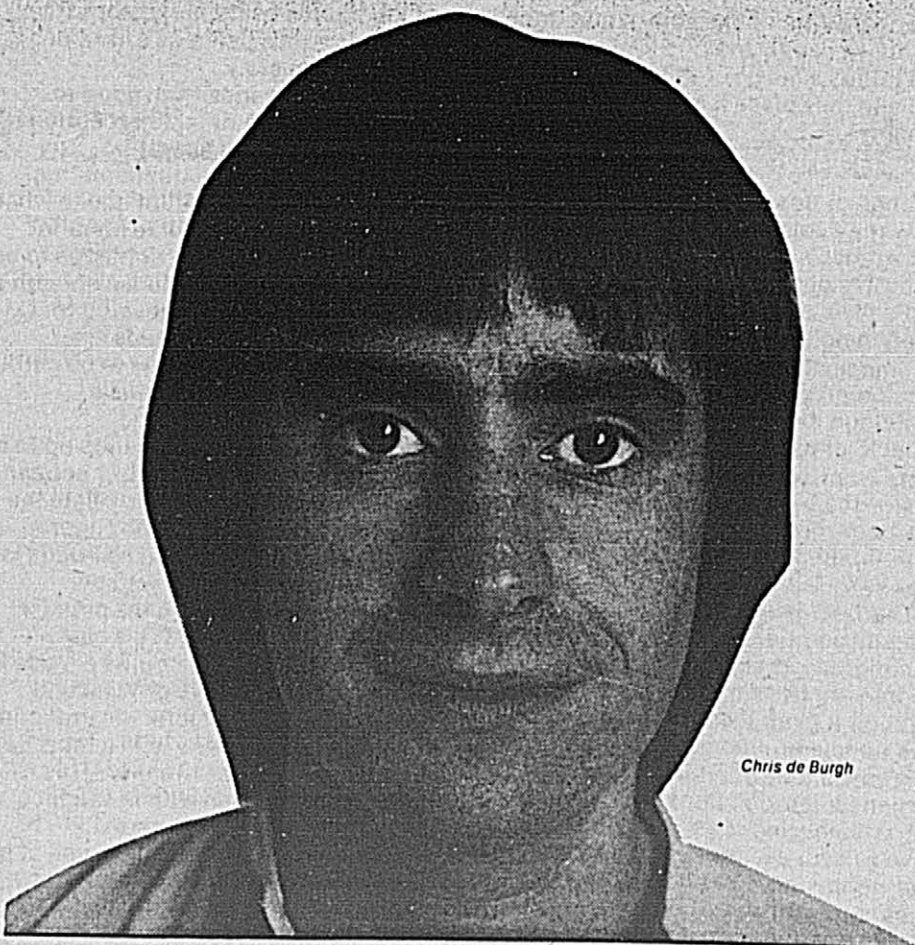
This sad state of affairs seems ironic but **Three Hearts** is currently riding high on CHOM's top twenty playlist.

in Warm Weather Music

by H.D. Kader

The southern blues-based **Allman Brothers' Band** was put together in 1969 by Gregg and Duane Allman. They had several albums under their belt and an international following when, in 1971, tragedy struck. Duane was killed in Macon, Georgia in a freak motorcycle crash. A year later, bassist Bernie Oakley died in a similar accident. The band nevertheless released their **Eat A Peach** masterwork in that year—1972.

By 1974, the band seemed to have lost its direction under the erratic leadership of Gregg Allman. His entanglement with Cher caused the



Chris de Burgh

MUSIC

In the Groove:

New Wave Rolls In

by H.D. Kader

Punk Rock is alive and well and living under the alias "New Wave". In fact, the most vibrant sound in contemporary music today is New Wave as practiced by The Clash, The Police, XTC, Joe Jackson, Elvis Costello and others.

Punk was a major media event because of the shenanigans of such clown acts as the Sex Pistols and the Dead Boys (RIP). These three-chord strummers were technically limited in what they could deliver and had to augment their replete repertoire with vomiting, swearing on national television and sticking safety pins in their cheeks, earlobes and noses. This sort of activity attracts attention due to our evolutionary relationship with monkeys and apes and our longing for the good old days in the trees. When the thrill of seeing or hearing the primal screams of delinquents passed, it became equally newsworthy to headline the "Death of Punk" to relieved observers.

So why are the Clash being touted by the same critics as the "only English band that matters"? Their second release, *Give 'EM Enough Rope*, has received little attention yet it has managed to sell gold in North America and platinum plus in Europe. The answer is simple: Punk is not dead. The talented musicians however and those concerned with the state of rock in the latter half of the seventies, have stuck it out and emerged at the pinnacle of the music industry alongside the distasteful decadence of disco.

The London-based quartet's first release back in 1977 contained a six-minute rendition of "Police and Thieves" which singled out the Clash from other punk bands and foretold the second coming. The Clash of '79 have replaced drummer Tony Crimes with the bombastic Nicky "Trooper" Headon. His percussion is prominent throughout *Give 'EM Enough Rope*. The powerful rock 'n' roll matched with energetic vocals takes the listener to an arena high equalled only by the Stones. The lyrics are muffled in their delivery à la Jagger, yet the approaching apocalypse is clearly being hinted at: "It's kill or be killed, You're dead before the war is done". These antiwar sentiments of "Tommy Gun" sum up the political stance taken by the Clash. The "tommygunlike" drumbeats give the song's title a realistic edge. The beat goes on with the jazzy piano roller "Julie's In The Drug Squad". This tale about Julie the stooled with the narcs tells about how she "can look you in the eye" and act like a friend prior to blowing the whistle. The Clash completed a North American tour last month. Their view of the American music scene can be summed up by the remarks of vocalist Joe Strummer: "American audiences like music to keep



The Clash

you happy, it's music to drive home by... If people say we're not relevant to U.S. rock audiences, let's see what they say in a couple of years when things will have probably changed for the worse there."

Another band which has survived the growing pains of a new movement is XTC. Last year's release of *White Music* introduced them to the English music scene yet went unnoticed on this side of the Atlantic. Their single from the album "All Along The Watchtower" is a reworked quirky version of Dylan's classic was the ticket out of obscurity for the Swindon centred troupe. *GO 2* their follow-up to *White Music* is more elaborate, complex and developed. The instrumentation is unique and unconventional, so the album takes a few spins to get accustomed to the chaotic chords. The subject matter of *GO 2* includes a song "My Weapon" about the power of the phallus, while "Battery Brides" tells us what the power is expended on. "Life In The Greenhouse" is a gloomy view of the human race as seen by a plant.

XTC comes off as intelligent to keen observers. Their constantly changing rhythms are bizarre representations of the writers' idiosyncratic outlook of the world. Any Partridge heads the group on guitar, vocals and lyrics. Bassist Colin Moulding also contributes to the writing and singing. Keyboardist Barry Andrew and drummer Terry Chambers complete the XTC roster. *GO 2* is cynical, complex music, more elaborate than the hard driving rock of the Clash.

Between the extremes of the above-mentioned bands, is the English-American reggae-pop trio, the Police. Their controversial topics have been difficult to record as record company after record company refused to sign them. Undeterred, they toured extensively in England and flew Air Laker to the East Coast of the U.S. for an improvised debut concert run. They released a single on an independent label, "Roxanne" which took off on the airwaves across North America. The success of this song led to a recording contract with one of the leading new wave labels, A&M.

Their first LP, *Outlandos D'Amour* has numerous superb rockers as well as a few clever ballads. The falsetto vocals and reggae bass line laid down by Sting on "Roxanne" gives it a certain vivacity. The lyrics are well developed, "Roxanne, you don't have put on the red light, those days are over, you don't have to sell your body to the night. Roxanne, you don't have to wear that dress tonight, walk the streets for money, you don't care if it's wrong or if it's right." Another song, "Sally—Be My Girl" contains imaginative lyrics. The song has a nursery rhyme interspersed in between the chorus line of "Be my girl". The rhyme tells us about a lonely gent who mails away for an inflatable doll for a "guarantee of joy": "She's cuddly and she's bouncy, she's like a rubber ball, I bounce her in the kitchen I bounce her in the hall." This song is clever social commentary detailing the plight of all the lonely people.

The Americans heavily influenced the British wave of music which has swept the world for the last two years. The

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AROUND TOWN

ON CAMPUS

Discos: 1-2-3-4 What are We Waiting For

by Audrey Miller and Beverley Barnes

Ever since McGill's Senate lowered its admission standards last month, it has become easier to get into Montreal universities than Montreal discotheques.

For example early last Wednesday evening, four of us, two men and two women, decided to get an inside view of Montreal's "hottest" discotheque, 1234. We took our places in the lineup. Three women at the front of the line were let in shortly after our arrival, leaving only three gentlemen ahead of us. As we waited the line continued to grow, until it stretched to the sidewalk.

The doorman walked around and surveyed the crowd at ten minute intervals selecting for admittance groups of single women, regardless of their place in line. All of them were dressed à la disco. The only couples let in were those who flashed money or courtesy cards. Entrance was obviously not based on a first come first served basis.

We continued to wait for 50 minutes. The three "doormen" joked among themselves, and arbitrarily selected the "beautiful people" for admission. Eventually the doorman pointed to us, signalling that we could go inside. At this point one of our group turned to the doorman, expressing her disgust at his disrespectful behaviour and derogatory attitude. Our objection

was not that we weren't immediately chosen as 'disco royalty', but that the three leering bouncers had the right to decide who would be lucky enough to be admitted to the converted funeral parlor. The doorman then showed his distaste by physically pushing us out the door.

Bill Kingston, one of the managers of 1234, commented in an interview earlier this week that entrance to the disco was based entirely on the doorman's judgement. "The doorman," said Kingston, "paints a picture inside and, going on his judgement, he decides on the atmosphere." Kingston noted that different types of people come to 1234: businessmen, members of the gay community and disco aficionados. He said of the doorman's selection procedure, "He has to do it as tactfully as he can. We try and balance it out so there isn't a lopsided percentage, one group or the other".

Kingston emphasized that 1234 was in fact a profit oriented business, "You have to pick and choose as best you can, for as much money as you can". He further explained that entrance was not on a first come first served basis. Youthful looking people are discouraged, 1234 wants to cater to the 25-45-year old crowd because that's where the money is. Money, after all, talks, and it seems, drinks and does the freak.



graphic by Ben Rosenberg

A Round of Comedy

by Harold Koblin

"The provincial premiers gathered in Quebec City today. They say they're just here to shoot the shit. In a related story, Premier Lévesque was admitted to a Quebec City hospital today after being mysteriously shot by nine unknown assailants carrying pocket copies of French-English dictionaries."

The above diatribe is typical of the incessant clutter broadcast every Wednesday over the airways of Radio McGill by none other than McGill's very own Circle Jerks comedy team. The Circle Jerks, for the uninitiated (who should be forever grateful), are perhaps the most repulsive, distasteful group this side of the Manson clan. And, they're proud of it.

Jeff Thaler, the group's mildly retarded spokesperson, sees the Circle Jerks as "one of the few truly progressive groups left in McGill. We should be considered as an outlet of any type of insanity prevalent amongst the human condition (from an existential viewpoint, of course)".

The group even claims to have a fan. "He was sick for a while though, and we were quite worried. He recovered though. We sent him flowers—We take care of our fan."

The group is composed of approximately eight members, plus a few who float in and out. (The group also has about 15,000 non-members in the McGill community). It consists of Howard "gang-bang" Busgang, Michael Murphy, Jeff "Groudho" Thaler, Rena Cohen, Steve Zalzman, George Tabah, Dave Eden, Howard Nemetz, and Ed Saxon, who write and/or perform to varying degrees. The group claims to be motivated by a number of factors. In a rare interview with The Weekly, the group revealed that they formed because "it keeps us out of the library, and away from killing baby seals." The group's main driving force—sex, drugs and rock and roll. According to Busgang, these are no longer the main motivating factor behind the Jerks. What is?—money.

The group plans to return next year with an even more appalling version of their utterly repulsive brand of radio-comedy. Busgang, in a rare, recalcitrant mood, stated "We're looking for more jerks—only big-breasted ladies need apply. Cohen reiterated that the group needs writers, not performers. "Anybody who wants to perform can forget it, because we want all the royalties and glory for ourselves."

Hot Trends...

continued from page 18

dispersal of the personnel and a four year absence from the recording studio. Now, at last, the band has returned to the music industry with a careful mix of old and new.

The LP *Enlightened Rogues*, an eight song collection of newly recorded material is a well-produced package. "Pegasus" an instrumental number in the tradition of "Jessica" is the album's highpoint. This 7-minute composition by Dickie Betts tends to indicate that Gregg is no longer the indisputed leader of the Allmans. Betts' closing song "Sail Away" is another worth a listen. While the lyrics deal with a lover who's gone her separate way, we can't help but feel the message deals with the band itself. This is the first Allman Brothers album in a long time, let's hope it's not their last.

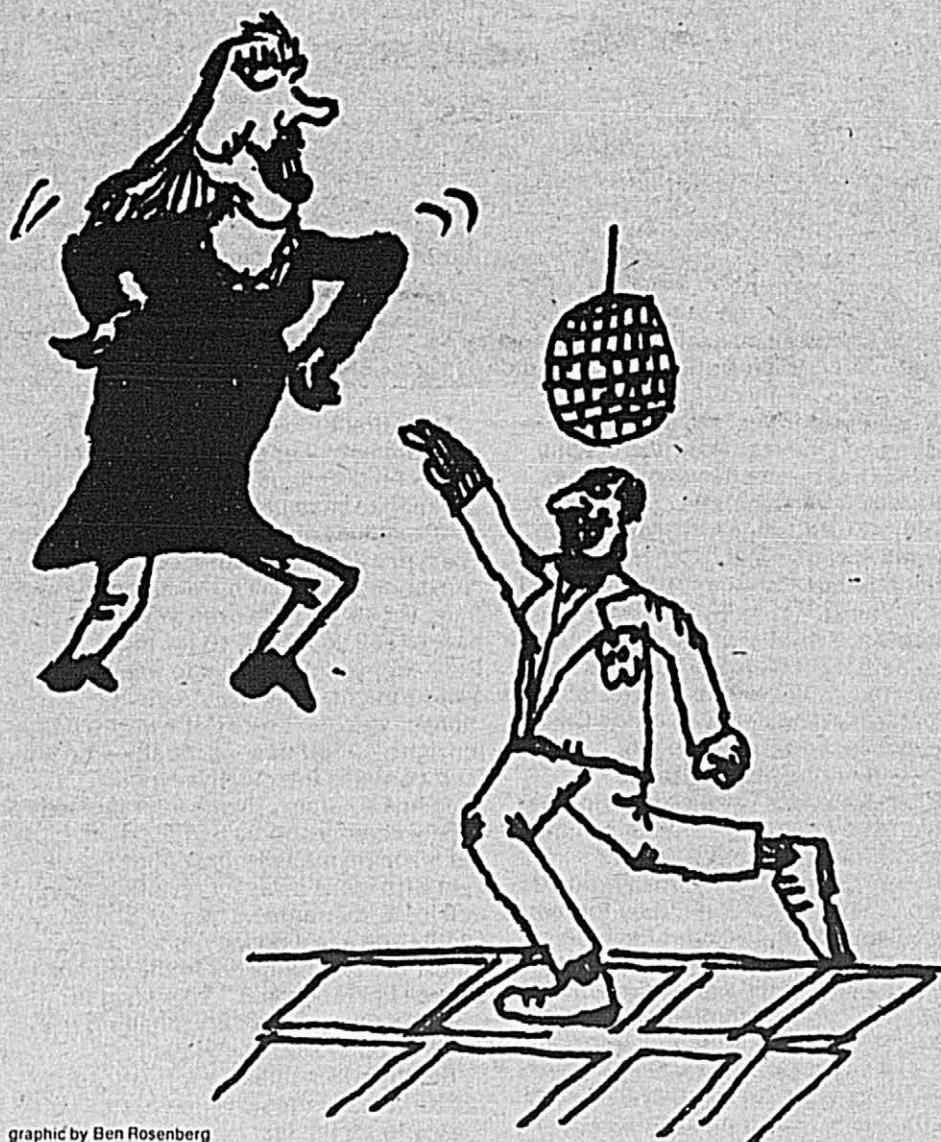
Zappa finally gets his act together. It's been three years since *Zoot Allures*. Since then there's been a number of Zappa releases, but none up to the fine form Frank set down on his *Hot Rats* or *Overnight Sensation* LPs.

Difficulties with MGM and later Warner Brothers led to a dilution of Zappa's talent. A year and a half ago, the word was out that there was to be a

four-record package of Zappa material, recorded on tour and in the studio, to be entitled *Läther*. A court battle between Polygram (Zappa's new record company), Zappa and WEA, led to a delay in *Läther*'s release. At the end of the trial, a compromise was made between the three parties. WEA would release the studio material from *Läther*, while Polygram would get the live tapes, with Zappa working on their production and final packaging.

This complicated embroglio has led to the consecutive releases of Warner's *Studio Tan* and *Sleep Dirt*, and Polygram's Zappa Records *Sheik Yerbouti*. The first two LPs received no promotion, had bizarre jackets and no credits on them. It was mostly instrumental in composition and somewhat excessive in the length of the songs (see "Gregory Peckory").

The latest album, *Sheik Yerbouti*, contains four sides of instrumental music. Aside from these pieces, there is classic Zappa satire on the subject of disco, "Dancing Fool" and about the sexual desires he harbours for a "Jewish Princess". The lyrics for the latter song are perverted and obscene, typically characteristic of Zappa. It's good to see that the master of sharp wit hasn't lost his cool or his sense of humour.



graphic by Ben Rosenberg

Joyce's Voices

Joyce's Voices by Hugh Kenner
Illustrated 120 pp. A Quantum Book
Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press.

by Dermot Kelly

Joyce's Voices is a compilation of Hugh Kenner's Canterbury T.S. Eliot Memorial Lectures. The slim volume is of interest to students of Eliot, the literary wise guy that John Updike called "the saint with the eyepatch". Of course, James Joyce is more than just an epically blasphemous Irish Catholic mimic.

In the *New York Times Book Review*, Anthony Burgess set the record straight; he wrote: "That Joyce is primarily a master of uneccentric, totally economical descriptive prose has never been sufficiently acknowledged." Burgess is right when he says that *Ulysses* is beginning to be understood after half a century of close study. The private party is over, all Joyce's bluffs have been called and yet he endures heroically because he is more than our best wise guy.

With characteristic disingenuousness, Hugh MacLennan has called *Ulysses* a sacred cow worshipped by academics who could never admit that the emperor had no clothes. Things have changed, however, *Ulysses* has finally been demythologized. Kenner emerges once again from Joyce's labyrinth to say that it's safe to come in.

In a recent lecture at McGill, Denis Donoghue addressed himself to the problem of language's growing disengagement from the phenomenal world in Joyce's lifework. The very existence of such a problem seems to refute Burgess' claim that Joyce is a master of naturalism. Denis Donoghue indicated that his subject was Joyce's laughter, which releases the self usually repressed in the "paralysis" of Dublin, surfaces problematically as in Stephen Dedalus, and is freed in the person of Leopold Bloom.

In a way, Hugh Kenner's subject is also Joyce's laughter. In the light tone of his adventurous little book, he sets out to show us how naturalism must

lead to parody. Professor MacLennan is the first to admit how much modern writers have learned from the quiet sentences of *Dubliners*. With 50 years of hindsight, Professor Kenner explains how we should have seen *Ulysses* coming from the subversive who wields his pen so entertainingly in those stories. He does this by the application of what he wittily calls "the Uncle Charles principle" (after Stephen's Uncle Charles who "repairs to the outhouse to 'scrupulously' oil his hair"). The dramatic irony of the style pervades from whatever character is present and extends from diction to syntax. "So let

us designate the Uncle Charles Principle," writes Kenner in his playful way; the principle is that "the narrative idiom need not be the narrator's". It works most humorously in the opening of *Nausicaa* where the worlds of Gerty MacDowell's episode come right out of the masturbatory Harlequin style of her sentimental teen magazines. Listen: "The summer evening had begun to fold the world in its mysterious embrace. Far away in the west the sun was setting and the last glow of all too fleeting day lingered lovingly on sea and strand..." Such excesses of style have their beginnings in Joyce's earliest stories, says Kenner.

Kenner calls his brief preamble to *The Uncle Charles Principle*, "Objectivity"; he takes us through the empiricism of Swift, the sarcasm of Dickens to the indifference of Flaubert that so scandalized the French authorities because of its unholy aesthetics. Kenner goes on to say that by the time Joyce was first published in 1904 he had learned to submerge his subversive gestures in a severely limited simulation of objectivity; no one could take a story like "Grace" to court, Kenner correctly argues, because, as Joyce shrewdly guessed, there are people who will believe that it's a good Catholic story. The implicit ironies are multiple. *The Uncle Charles Principle* is carried to its insanely logical extreme in *Ulysses* where the finest flower of Dublin's oral culture is the Citizen in *Cyclops*. It is all very fine for Faulkner to say that in

anxiously for by their fans. It had no surprises. The Ramones were once again pictured on the cover with torn jeans, black leather jackets and sneakers. Their unkempt hair and jaded expressions sum up the sight. This gang haven't changed their outfit since '76, and one may wonder if the same applies to their music. Rather than learning, evolving and creating imaginative songs on this their fourth LP, the Ramones persist in standing fast to the image of the Punks. They are the archetypal example of a stagnating species. When punk began to go beyond the three chords and assaults our senses with their nonsense, it acquired respect from its firmest detractors. The Ramones, it appears, can't bridge the gap to the new wave, and appear headed for extinction.



James Joyce

Yoknapatawpha County, all you can know is what people tell you, but Joyce's Dublin is undermined by an even greater lie. In refuting T.S. Eliot's claim that *Ulysses* was ordered by myth, Professor Kenner calls the method of the fiction "Pyrrhonism" and says that Joyce's styles are all "intricately inappropriate". The dogma of Pyrrhonism in Joyce decrees that

"when statements can have no substance they can only have style". This is what Denis Donoghue was talking about when he said that in "*Ulysses*" words were "promiscuous", that they were more the property of the speaker than of the phenomena they name as if Adam hadn't had a chance to name things. Hugh Kenner reads Joyce's Dublin as "a whole community agreed upon this one thing, that no one at bottom knows what he is talking about because there is nothing to know except the talk." Perhaps this is a fair explanation of the unbridled disgust for storytelling we meet in Beckett and the resulting nausea that comes from talk in the work of Harold Pinter.

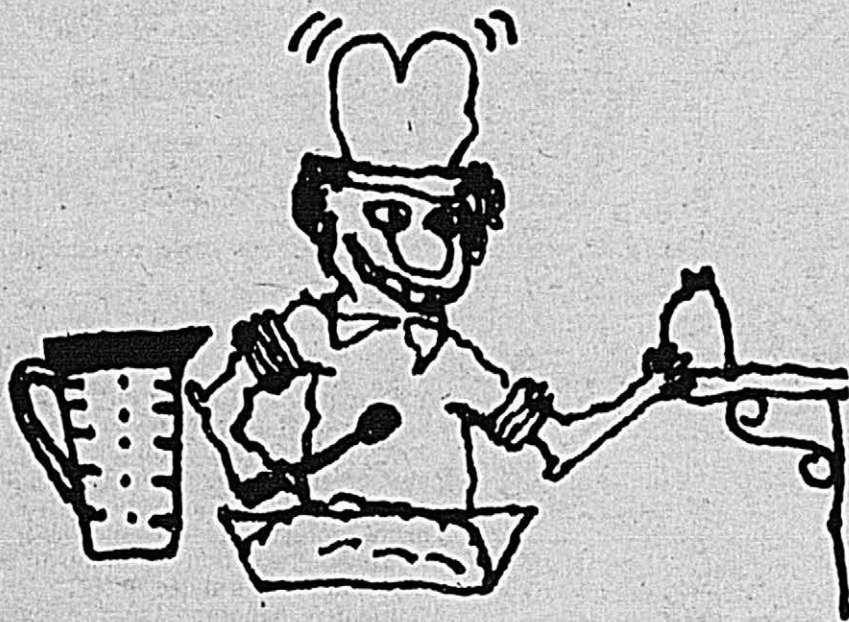
The two most irritatingly tricky episodes in *Ulysses* are "Sirens" and "Oxen of the Sun"; there is a reason for this. In "Sirens", Blazes Boylan is bedding Molly Bloom offstage as Bloom broods over his supper in a prose that is a barrage of musical forms. In "Oxen of the Sun", Stephen and Bloom first actually meet while the author treats us to the belaboured gestation and messy birth of what Kenner calls "disembodied Speech". Behind the clamour of the "intricately inappropriate" style which traces the history of English literature, as Kenner says, "Bloom and Stephen are barely visible and wholly audible". So the two most important meetings of the book are obscured by the ridiculous narrative techniques.

I don't know if Kenner isn't close to the heart of the matter when he calls *Ulysses* "the great affirmation of meaninglessness"; the reviewer in *The New York Review of Books* found this conclusion "gloomy". He wrote, "meaning is everywhere, the mind produces meaning like a plant branching out in a science-fiction movie". There is definitely something wrong with a book whose only first-person narrator is the Citizen. Kenner writes of "Cyclops", "Does this mean that he (Bloom) is at last presented objectively? Not at all; for the second narrator has taken over completely, which is as though the Royal Mint had been commandeered by the Artful Dodger." However, the Artful Dodger can't be denied and when the Muse takes over at last in Molly Bloom's soliloquy, the words that we have aren't meaningless. Kenner has written a fine study; it's in the library and it only takes an evening to read.

New Wave...

continued from page 19
CBGBers of the New York counterculture led the attack on the forty-year-old rockers who refused to die. They called for a return to the raw energy found in the early sixties.

A major act that was a direct inspiration to bands such as the Sex Pistols, the Vibrators and other bands of their ilk, was the Ramones. Their first release back some three years ago contained hard driving rockers in the fifties tradition of prominent guitar and drum beat. Their 1977 album, *Rocket to Russia* was their best effort to date. It contained the punk rock anthem "Sheena is a Punk Rocker", and party songs called "Cretin Hop" and "Rock Away Beach". Their fall-released LP entitled *Road To Ruin* was awaited



Once You've Brewed- Then Get Stewed

by Rick Heybroek

Montreal summers are *hot*. We know it. And more than anyone else, the beer companies know it. As the thermometer edges steadily upwards, marketing directors stand in torrid doorways wringing their hands in evil glee, and sales managers cross their fingers and hope for a heat wave. They're going to make money—lots of it—by selling pigmy 22 oz. quarts at inflated prices to suckers who don't know how easy it is to make their own.

EQUIPMENT

The method that follows is simple, dependable, cheap (about \$3 for a case of 'quarts') and requires a minimum of labour. It produces a British bitter-type beer a little darker than commercial ales and somewhat stronger.

You'll need:

- 1 large plastic garbage can, new
- 2 large plastic garbage bags
- 36 clean 'quart' beer bottles (Save the ones you buy and rinse them out after use.)
- a 1 gal. cooking pot (The big cheap aluminum ones are fine, or get a rich relative to buy you a stainless steel one.)
- 4'-5' of siphon hose, 1/2" outer dia.
- 1 'knock-on' type crown capper (about \$4)
- 1 box crown caps
- 1 tin John Bull Bitter malt extract (\$4.49)
- 4 lbs. Corn sugar (\$2.27)
- 1 pck. all-purpose Brewer's yeast (\$0.45)
- 1 pck. gelatin finings (\$0.50)

The prices quoted are from the latest Ateliers du Vin Pierre Inc. price list. They operate an efficient mail-order store at 1705 Dollard, LaSalle Que. Downtown, a shop at 1197 Mackay stocks most of these items, but it's run by a purist who scorns the use of pre-hopped malts. I would too, if I had the time and equipment. Prices are generally similar for all items, wherever you get them.

FERMENTATION

Now you've assembled all the equipment and materials, put 3 1/2 imperial quarts (140 oz.) cold water into the pot. Take the label off the tin of bitters malt, and put the tin into the pot too, unopened except for a small punch hole in the top. Bring the water to a gentle simmer, take out the malt tin, open it and pour the contents into the water. Swish the tin around in the hot water to flush out most of what's left in the tin. Add about 1/2 the sugar, stir & bring back to a simmer. This concoction is what brewers call the 'wort.' While the wort is simmering, put a garbage bag into the plastic garbage can, put another garbage bag inside the first one, and drape the edges around the top of the garbage can. Add 3 1/8 imperial gallons (12 1/2 imperial quarts) of cold water and all but 1 cup of the remaining sugar. Onto this, pour the simmering wort. Now, add a final gallon of cold water, stir briefly, and chuck in the yeast. Tie the neck of the inner garbage bag, but not too tightly. Put the top of the garbage can on and leave it alone for four days. (Three days if room temperature is over 70°F.) Add the dissolved gelatin finings, tie up the garbage bag again, and leave for a further two or three days, the higher the temperature the shorter the time required for fermentation. You are now ready to bottle. The beer, that is.

BOTTLING

Assemble all those nice clean pigmy quart bottles you've been saving, and rinse them out again. Check inside for mould or other grunge. If you live with people who put cloggy butts into empties, consider moving out. Take these certified clean bottles, fill them up with the hottest tap water you've got, pop them into the oven at 350°—two batches should do it—leaving each batch until the water in the bottles starts to simmer or boil. With an oven mitt, take the bottles out CAREFULLY, and pour the now scalding water down the drain or into your bathtub. These

bottles should now be sterile. To each bottle, add a rounded spoonful of the remaining corn sugar, which you have (of course) kept in a clean sealed container since making the wort. Siphon the beer onto the sugar, filling the bottles to 1" or slightly more from the top. Put the bottles on a folded towel or something resilient, and hammer the caps on. Leave two weeks and drink, lightly chilled.

POSSIBLY HELPFUL TIPS

Fermentation: The trick here is to make sure that as little dust etc. as possible gets into the fermentation vessel. While you're filling it up, keep it covered with the garbage can lid except when you're actually pouring something into it. The reason is that there are a lot of free-floating airborne yeasts—that's how you make sourdough in fact. That's also why it's sourdough, if you catch my drift.

Bottling: If you run out of corn sugar, ordinary table sugar can be used. Yeasts work better on dextrose, but given a bit more time they'll do the same job with sucrose. For siphoning, you want to draw the beer off the yeast deposits on the bottom without vacuuming up a lot of yeast too. You can buy a 'J' tube, or use a bent piece of wire taped to the end of the siphon tube with masking tape. Tape the tube to the outside of the garbage can too, and you'll be able to concentrate on the bottles. You can use pint bottles in a pinch, but they're not as solid as the quart bottles, and using a knock-on capper with them is an invitation to disaster.

Options: Once you've gained a little confidence, there are a number of worthwhile improvements or changes you can make. Finishing hops for aroma, for example, or a better quality liquid yeast and yeast starter. If you prefer pale ales or lagers, you can use a different kind of malt extract, and so on.

Results: A good home-brew isn't as good as commercial beer. It's better. The carbonation is natural, not artificial, and the home brewer can afford to profligate in his/her use of sugar and malt. The commercial manufacturer has to pay wages to his employees. You don't. Once you've discovered how good it is, you'll have trouble switching back. This summer, strike a blow against the running-dog lackey beer-mongering capitalists—get stewed on your own brew!

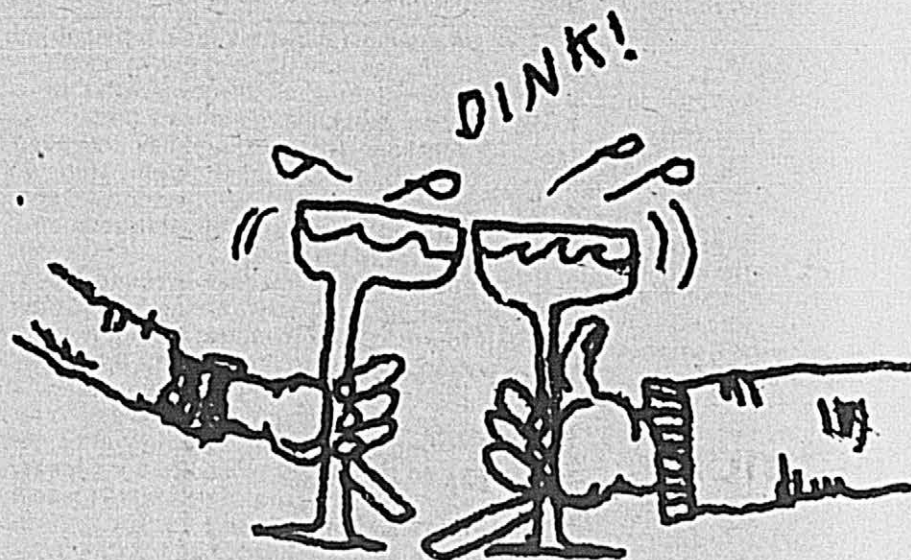
PRODUCERS

This week's *Weekly* has been produced by the following people:

Gigi Rosenberg, editor
Gail Heimann, Susan Shears
Rick Matthew, Michael Pasternak,
Maggie Gosselin, and Frank Funaro.



graphic by Ben Rosenberg



graphic by Ben Rosenberg

Classified . . .

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Sixties Fashion: The Long and Short of It

by R. Bruce Stark

Sixties fashion. At first glance the sixties may seem of dubious relevance to our own time. This year's graduating class stands on the threshold of the '80s, a new decade that has to be exciting if for no other reason than to take us out of the psychological stagnation of the "apathetic seventies". Why not a fashion story about '70s fashion and its cultural implications? Firstly, nothing nearly as interesting, culturally, has happened this decade, and fashion and our attitude towards it are in many ways simply extensions or modifications of sixties attitudes. In any event, the vision we have of the world—our attitude, values, hopes and goals are a product of a sixties outlook, albeit one aged and mellowed though not necessarily improved by time. And for no other reason, pure nostalgia is a good reason to look back, to retrieve the old memories and laugh at what was considered "in" at the time.

Sweeping changes occurred world-wide in fashion, values, and music; it was a different world twenty years ago, one ripe for change and perched on the edge of a new age.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was then the most widely travelled and internationally recognized person alive, and masses in less developed nations such as Greece, Spain, and India saw him as a symbol of an emerging modern world. Man was sending rockets into outer space, and many of the social, economic, and political wounds left by the last world war had healed.

Senator John Kennedy was the second Democrat to announce his presidential candidacy. Kennedy was the perfect man for the age—youthful, optimistic, and bursting with enthusiasm, a man seemingly ready to fulfill all Eisenhower may have symbolized. It was the year a 46-year-old novelist, Albert Camus, met his early death in a speeding sports car. The rise of Kennedy and the death of Camus early eerily anticipated the sheer optimism that led towards economic growth, telestar, moonshots, and eventual disillusionment.

In this same year, sirloin sold for 69 cents a pound and the new fashion was being called "14 karat comfort, 14 karat chic." Elegance was added to the casual American look. Sturdy, wrinkle-proof and quick-drying synthetics were becoming more and more a part of the American wardrobe. The bare look was "in" for women—sleeveless dresses with no backs. Culottes were popular and bikinis were brand new and accounted for about five per cent of swimsuit sales.

One of the few interesting fashion developments in 1961 was the new tight, hip-slung, denim trousers. They were worn with turtlenecks and soon became recognized as the uniform of the Mod, the fashion-conscious, newly affluent English youth. Though low slung trousers made their way to North America, they were primarily a British trend. Pants for women continued to gain popularity though dresses and skirts made up the better part of any

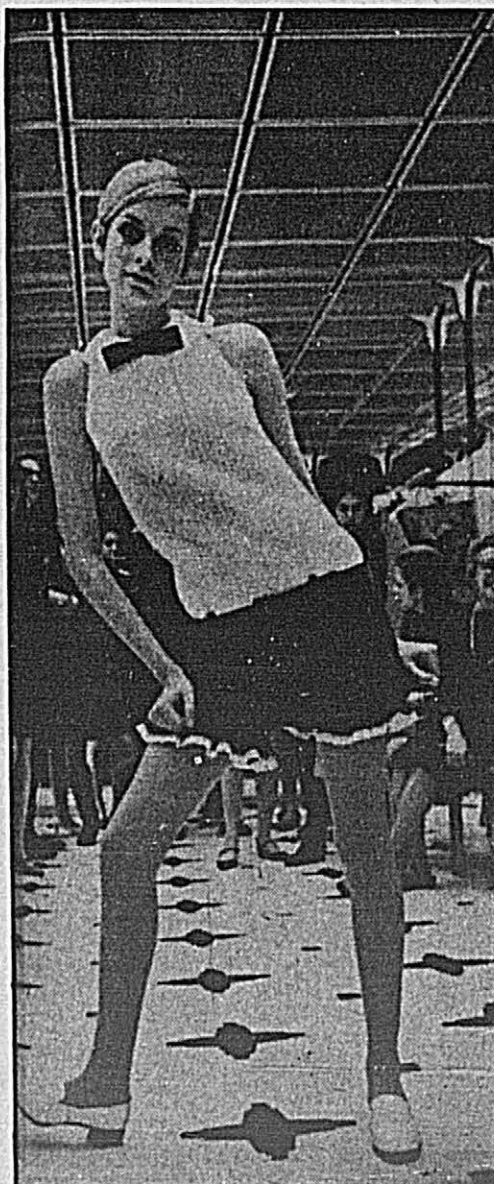
"self-respecting" woman's wardrobe.

By January of 1962, JFK had already been named "Man of the Year" for 1961 by Time magazine though his popularity and political strength were threatened by his indecision and apparent lack of leadership during the Cuban Missile Crisis. His charisma and good looks, however, neutralized much potential criticism and prompted Richard Nixon to say "If it were I who had failed to make a crucial decision on the Cuban Crisis, I would have been impeached."

While John Glen was rocketing into space, the first "non-Red" to do so, young fashion designer Yves Saint Laurent was introducing the "cowboy look" for women—sombrosos, red-checked shirts and neckerchiefs. Meanwhile designer Lily Pulitzer was marketing her popular "Lily dress" that was somewhere between a chemise and a muumuu. The "Lily" was a casual dress that hung straight to just above the knee and had darts at the bosom. There were also floor length models with mandarine slits (slits from ankle to knee).

Wigs were big for the first time in the U.S. Helen housewife who couldn't afford custom wigs at \$1500 could shell out a mere \$19.95 for machine-made models that looked and felt creepy. No doubt, many of these wigs were sold to American women.

America's love affair with the



Kennedys was quite evident even in the fashion world. Jackie was often voted "Best Dressed Woman of 19--", and American women emulated her. Jackie preferred long dresses and designers introduced them even as the trend was toward shorter hemlines. Women also copied Jackie's bouffant hair-do, back-tilted hats, simple cloth coats, and slim-hipped sports slacks. Just before the summer of '62, a company called Wear 'n' Tan introduced plastic masks for the beach in the image of the Kennedy family. A bargain at 49 cents, they protected faces homelier than the Kennedys from the sun's ultraviolet rays. Also big on the beach was the sailor look for women. The nautical theme was a breeze even for low budgets—low-belted slacks, a cotton T-shirt, and a sailor's cap made up the basic uniform.

Continuing the masculine look for women, Parisian designers introduced English schoolboy suits that featured slender, sometimes tapered long jackets with thin ties. Evening clothes emphasized simple shapes in a straighter more subtle silhouette. Simplicity seemed to be the main direction though some embellishment was noticeable in the sumptuous fabrics and trim. Feather headresses and stoles were available for those who wished to "jazz up" the simple look as were dresses bonded with mink at knee level.

Fashion designers in 1963 continued with boyish styles for women. Yves St. Laurent showed the "Robin Hood Look" in Paris that put together shirts, tunics, dard knitted hose and page-boy hairdos.

In the Fall jerkins, jumpers, tunics, and boots mid-calf or higher were the rage for the fashion-conscious. One fashion columnist pointed out that "St. Laurent has always known what modern women really want to look like are little boys." Maybe.

Something happened in 1963. It was not a single event or tragedy. It was more of a collective change in mood, a losing of innocence perhaps or a subtle shock to America one night as Americans slept; as if the last vestiges of the calm, tranquil and conservative fifties had been drained of the American system. Or, as though the pace of life had been switched up, subtly like an LP record playing at 45 rpm, too fast but still understandable.

The launching of Telestar in 1962 brought the future a little closer, speeded events up a bit. Americans and the world welcomed it, as a new age of international communications. A gift of technology it was but one that upped the tempo of events and showed concretely what the new age was all about. In a word—technology.

Edwin H. Land brought to the market after 15 years of research the first camera to develop color prints in sixty seconds. Speed in these ways infiltrated the casual American way of life, upsetting the system in a way that only fully surfaced with the assassination of President Kennedy. American innocence, however real or



imaginary, died with the president.

The new year didn't erase the awful memory but life did continue. "Let's do more in sixty-four" was a popular slogan at the time.

In the fashion world, a noticeable schism seemed to be taking place between styles for the young or daring and those for the old or more conservative. Christian Dior on the one hand was showing full, pleated or gathered skirts dresses in sunny pastels and fresh-flowered prints. His suits sported flared jackets and his coats had narrow belts that defined the waistline. Meanwhile other designers were deciding that "the zip is hip"; zippers—the bigger and more blatant the better, were all the rage. Paris designer Emmanuelle Khanh saw it this way—"they go with the times, the machine, fireball sports cars and speed." Other racier trends included coats slashed to the waist, textured stockings, pleated culottes and double-breasted jackets and dresses. Even less traditional and perhaps less feminine was a stretch-knit patterned like a cobra skin worn with a body

chosen for Gemini astronauts? Remember space food sticks? Well the space capsules have never been known for their haute cuisine.

Entertainment had an equal fixation on technology. Discothèques were ultra-modern, electric environments designed to engulf participants in "total recreation". Lights blinked in syncopation with the beat of electrically amplified music and far out movies flashed in the background. Andy Warhol put together a mobile show for discothèques that used movie projections and a troupe of musicians called "The Exploding Plastic Inevitable". The music was of course rock, hard, but not yet quite acid.

The word for fashion in 1966 was MOD! Discothèques had a big impact on fashion—their frantic almost surreal environments were reflected in the new "op-art" clothing styles. Op-art clothing displayed bold use of geometric patterns and designs, asymmetrical and favoring black, white and red. The Mod Fad was a British invention that began with low slung pants and turtlenecks in 1961. By 1966 men under thirty were wearing striped or even paisley pants and polka dots—the bigger the dot the better. High-heeled boots, wide, wide belts, patterned ties and hats tilted back or to the side were also part of the Mod style.

A simpler but nonetheless popular style was brought to North America from Finland—the designs of the Marimekko factory. The Marimekko design philosophy was simplicity—a practical kind of design that stressed comfort and freedom from fashion. The designs were hand-printed and inspired by Finnish peasant clothing, a prototype perhaps of the later peasant and flower-child look.

A prominent person in the world of fashion in 1967, was a new model named Twiggy. She ignited the newest craze in the London fashion world—clothes for the ultra skinny and uncurvaceous female figure, a craze that soon spread to North America. The British press referred to her as the "face that launched a thousand shapes." With short, short hair, a big big eyes she shocked the fashion world with her thin 91-pound frame that set the stage for the uni-sex trend. Twiggy did have beautiful legs that looked fabulous with her absurdly short British-made Twiggy dresses.

Geometrics were still "in" for dress designs and matching cloth hoods—probably inspired by space helmets. Sheer white or white with black borders, were big in women's outfits. Vinyl and leather skirts were seen frequently along with tights and stockings available in endless colours and used to match or clash with outfits. The anti-war movement grew in size and volume as students who had marched peacefully began throwing rocks and clashing with police.

By 1968, student takeovers of college buildings and violent demonstrations were frequent. At the same time riots broke out in inner cities as blacks struck out against a society that had given them civil rights but denied them true social equality. Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King were assassinated; while the war dragged on American casualties mounted. This was a high-pitched, nervous time during which Johnson's "Great Society" crumbled.

Acid rock, drug abuse and pre-marital sex were youth's means of rebelling against the establishment and traditional morality and beliefs.



"Generation Gap" was a catchy slogan that became emblematic of a nation split in two.

By 1968, fashion took a back seat to social commitment. Gone were the carefree days of Beatlemania and the Mod look. Youth was seriously disturbed by a world that seemed to be crumbling around them. Fashion for the youth of this time meant "anti-fashion" expressed in jeans with patches and holes, old sneakers, peasant dresses in unironed cotton or most anything that looked "good" meant awful or anti-establishment. This was the birth of the hippie age. Long hair had been around long enough by the time that billboards were put up which said: "Keep America Beautiful. Get a haircut."

The fashion business must have hippie movement. Nehru jackets for men and women surfaced for about a month then sank quickly out of style. Mini-skirts were still around but "midis" and "maxie" were also visible. Fashion was a minor concern to youth living at a time when the National Guard fought its own black and young people in American streets, and when politicians sent young men to fight in a jungle war that seemed to be none of our business.

By 1969 the peasant/hippie look was the status quo amongst youth. Where

only two years before youth fashions had mimicked and even celebrated the marvels of technology with the op-art and Mod looks, fashion became a statement against technology,

materialism and all that the American establishment stood for. Youth slowed down and withdrew from a society and chose instead, alternate lifestyles that emphasized brotherhood and communion with nature. Ironically the peasant look became the most visible uniform of youth in the same year that man landed on the moon.

It's interesting to look at how far we've come in the last decade without really going anywhere. Fashion has been, in this decade, eclectic. No one cares too much about conforming to one style or another, though a "decadent renaissance" is occurring of late as evidenced by the glut of designer clothing and disco attire flooding the market. This is apathetic "me-generation" glamour at its best. We may have all lived through the sixties and learned its lessons once, but now we've forgotten them. As this decade comes to a close and we move into the 1980s the dull or boring apathetic '70s will not slip magically away with the tearing of a calendar sheet, they will linger and follow us into the new decade.



stocking underneath. Nice.

André Courrèges was showing pencil-thin mannequins in white dresses cut 3" above the knee and worn with mid-calf boots open at the toe. The short, short skirt was born, though at this point "only avant garde teens and co-eds are wearing them." This was only the start of the absurd "lengths" hemlines were later to undergo.

1966 was a transitional year when the thoroughly modern not only came into its own but was here to stay. The media inundated Americans with futuristic bric-a-brac that was nothing more than a self-conscious attempt to be an ultra-modern society. "Space age" was a high-powered slogan brought to life by American pride and chauvinism that quickly became a cultural icon luring America toward a level of pseudo-sophistication that tried to match its technological sophistication.

Advertisers used graphics of space ships or satellites to sell anything from stockings to automobiles. Why drink real orange juice when you can drink "Tang", the synthetic orange juice

Classified . . .

continued from page 23

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Roommate wanted: bright, clean, airy 4 1/2, male or female, near campus, your share \$120/mo. Dan, 843-7427.

Sublet: completely furnished, clean 4 1/2 avail. May or June until Aug 31. Drop by 3578 Aylmer no 4 or call Howard 286-0777 until midnight. Rent negotiable (\$220/mo) for whole 4 1/2, \$110/for half.

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continued on page 27

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wish to all students,
professors, employees
& customers

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Marcel Primeau
Nina Marcotte

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employés, et clients
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de soleil et
de bon temp

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pour votre encouragement
et espérons vous servir
dès le début de Septembre

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352 — Help Wanted

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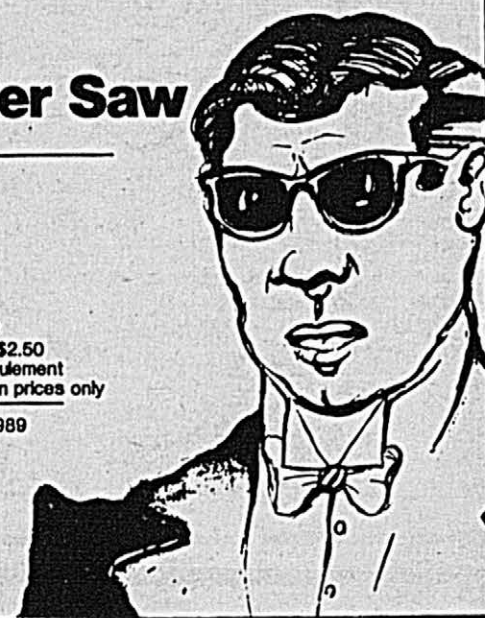
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All intramural point system winners will be able to pick up their T-shirts, sweat shirts, club bags, etc. during this evening

Watch for your friends receiving their awards—just some of this year's winners are:

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Classified.....

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358 — Services Offered

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361 — Articles for Sale

I have a variety of classical records in mint condition, reasonably priced. Call Harry, 739-7616.

Bookshelves for sale: (10" x 36" approx) Brackets, wall mounting slats, nails included. Also, 2 doz. bricks if desired \$20. for all, delivery if need be. 288-3106.

STEREO - Kenwood KR3600 receiver 20 watts; Technic 630T cassette deck; pair EPI-110 speakers. Everything excellent condition, must sell. Call Robert 843-4929.

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Semaine de l'éducation

Croisade pour les 'valeurs'

par Denis Gascon

Organisée pour la première fois en 1959, la Semaine de l'Education est depuis lors un événement annuel bien institué, parrainé par l'Association d'Education du Québec (AEQ) avec l'appui des étudiants, des enseignants et des administrateurs scolaires.

L'association d'éducation du Québec

"L'AEQ est un groupe informel bien indépendant du Ministère de l'Education," disait Ken Cavanagh, un des responsables de la semaine pour la région de Montréal, au cours d'une entrevue accordée au McGill Daily. L'association regroupe des commissions scolaires et des membres individuels d'associations professionnelles de professeurs.

Active depuis plus de 20 ans, l'AEQ axe sa présente semaine sur la participation, les rapports étroits entre les organismes et les institutions, et un grand contact avec la population.

Consciente, selon son président Aurèle Laplante, qu'elle est "un peu routinière, un peu beaucoup coupée de la base," l'AEQ fourmille de projets pour l'année en cours, dont la Semaine de l'Education est le pôle central.

Cette dernière se fera sous le signe de la décentralisation. Indépendante du MEQ mais tout de même financée par lui et coordonnée à travers ses bureaux régionaux, elle vise à susciter l'intérêt à l'intérieur de chaque établissement.

Cette décentralisation signifie que des documents ont été envoyés aux professeurs et administrateurs, que l'ampleur et l'intensité des activités repose sur leur épaule: c'est ainsi que l'on constate des disparités importantes à la fois entre les niveaux et entre chaque maison d'enseignement: l'AEQ veut s'en tenir à son rôle de guide et d'instigateur...

Chaque semaine annuelle, normalement tenue au printemps, est l'occasion d'étudier un thème de réflexion qui concerne le milieu de l'éducation et son environnement social: par exemple, le monde de l'éducation et le monde du travail (1971), le Tiers-Monde et moi (1974), les loisirs et la société québécoise (1975), l'éducation économique (1976), les valeurs éducatives et l'évolution du Québec (1978), et enfin, *l'éducation retrouve ses manches*, thème de la présente campagne.

Polarisée autour de l'année internationale de l'enfant et des droits de ce dernier, la Semaine '79 de l'AEQ propose des documents de travail qui serviront de guide à l'étude de ce thème: l'enseignement préscolaire et primaire, l'enseignement secondaire, collégial, universitaire, l'éducation des adultes et enfin, le rôle des parents.

Buts de la semaine

L'ouverture officielle pour la région de Montréal a eu lieu le 2 avril sous la présidence d'honneur de Me Jacques Mongeau. Ce dernier, après avoir défini les buts de la semaine, a profité de sa courte allocution pour faire un rappel rapide des réussites et échecs de l'éducation au Québec.

Me Mongeau est d'avis que l'on accentue trop la "réflexion" au détriment du côté "communication" avec la population. 15 années après le célèbre rapport Parent, l'éducation éprouve encore des difficultés, dit-il. Et

si l'évolution, les progrès et les réformes ont été d'importance, ce sont les problèmes qui préoccupent aujourd'hui l'attention.

Mongeau a su se servir de la tribune qui lui était offerte pour vanter certaines "réussites du système d'éducation québécois": la démocratisation du système non seulement au primaire et au secondaire mais aussi au niveau de l'enseignement collégial et universitaire; la diversité croissante des options pour mieux individualiser l'éducation des élèves; une meilleure réponse du milieu universitaire aux besoins d'une société technologique et scientifique; un meilleur accès à l'enseignement supérieur (!!!) et finalement une participation accrue des parents.

Pour ce qui est du secondaire, on affirme que "le projet éducatif est le projet collectif prioritaire en 1979." Cette devise se propose d'en finir avec l'isolement de l'éducation et d'ajuster ses structures à une société québécoise en mutation. Les propositions de M. Houde visent à adapter l'éducation en agissant sur les plans intellectuel, physique, psychologique, social, économique et moral: encore ici, tout ce dossier se veut un guide, un outil de travail pour les éducateurs.

Les parents eux aussi retroussent leurs manches... Partie fondamentale des réformes anticipées, les parents doivent continuer à occuper la place grandissante qu'ils se sont taillés dans le système d'éducation depuis les années '60. C'est d'ailleurs une des pré-

aura de la personne déterminera la conception que l'on se fera de l'éducation et du rôle social de l'école." Cela confirme la ligne directrice des objectifs, soit une réforme des "valeurs," (réforme pour le moins subjective et quelque peu inopportune...

Education des adultes

L'éducation des adultes est devenue une préoccupation majeure au Québec depuis quelques années: l'AEQ y a d'ailleurs consacré un dossier, sous la plume de Jean Roy.

L'éducation des adultes reçoit des crédits de l'ordre de 110 millions de dollars du Ministère de l'Education quoique ce dernier n'ait pas défini de politique à son sujet actuellement. Roy précise qu'elle se donne dans les cégeps, les commissions scolaires, les différents organismes populaires et (évidemment) les différentes facultés d'éducation permanente (FEP) des universités québécoises.

Selon Jacques-Yvan Morin, l'éducation des adultes a connu une évolution notoire au Québec: décentralisation et diversité des services, meilleur équilibre entre formation générale et formation professionnelle. Le ministre Morin a ajouté que son ministère consacrerait 120,8 millions en 1978-79 et que de nouvelles politiques seraient en vigueur cette année.

M. Beauchemin, président du Conseil Supérieur de l'Education, souligne que l'éducation des adultes s'ouvre sur l'éducation permanente. Les projets sont établis, mais plusieurs problèmes touchent entre autres les femmes, les jeunes gens et les groupes socio-économiques défavorisés.

L'université

Si le domaine universitaire n'occupe pas la place d'honneur de cette Semaine de l'Education axée principalement sur "l'enfant," il en fait tout de même partie intégrante. L'AEQ ne l'a pas négligé et a rédigé un dossier à son sujet. Le thème de réflexion est la "formation des maîtres," problème latent des facultés d'éducation au Québec, qui fait d'ailleurs l'objet de critiques à la Commission Dion (Commission d'étude sur l'avenir de l'Université Laval).

Quoique la semaine s'intéresse à l'éducation universitaire, elle n'en touche qu'un seul aspect, soit celui de l'éducateur: il est cependant essentiel. "La vraie éducation commence par celle de l'éducateur." On étudie l'université, certes, mais uniquement en fonction des enseignements que reçoivent les professeurs qui y sont formés (et qu'ils dispenseront aux autres niveaux...).

Lucien Morin pense qu'un "revirement s'impose, car la formation des maîtres et une faillite sur plusieurs plans".

Bien que de mauvaises langues prônent l'effacement total du maître, ajoute Morin, l'éducateur demeure une partie indispensable à tous les niveaux de l'enseignement. La notion de maître, constate-t-il, est de plus en plus vide ou légale: le prétexte de ne pas brimer la liberté ou de ne pas inculquer de valeurs aux jeunes esprits confirme cette tendance, précise l'auteur. L'AEQ rejette cela et opte pour une ligne qui revalorise "l'enseignement des valeurs".

suite à la page 30

L'éducation
retrousse
ses
manches



Le thème *l'éducation retrouve ses manches*, ajoute Mongeau, a une connotation de réflexion, de retour sur l'évolution passée. Présence active au cours de la réforme des années '60, l'AEQ, dit-il, se retrouve encore au carrefour des nouvelles initiatives. Cette chrétienne, la campagne de l'AEQ est ce que Mongeau nomme "le second souffle," un travail et une mise au point qui a pour but de relancer l'évolution entreprise...

Primaire et secondaire

L'éducation retrouve ses manches est clairement (voire uniquement...) orienté vers les enfants des niveaux primaire et secondaire. Caractérisée par un humanisme à forte saveur chrétienne, la campagne de l'AEQ est axée sur le côté philosophique de l'éducation plutôt que son niveau structurel ou technique: elle porte son emphase sur les "valeurs" qui y sont enseignées.

Ainsi, au niveau primaire et préscolaire, les objectifs adoptés par l'AEQ visent entre autres à conscientiser les élèves sur "le bien collectif et le bien personnel, sur la nature et l'environnement, l'opinion et le choix objectif des situations de la vie courante, le partage, etc..."

occupations importantes du ministre Morin dans son récent livre orange intitulé *L'école québécoise* et portant sur l'enseignement primaire et secondaire.

Enseignement collégial

L'analyse de l'enseignement collégial reprend, autour du récent livre blanc sur le sujet publié à l'automne 1978, le leit-motif de la nécessité d'une éducation aux valeurs, des valeurs à offrir...

Les deux personnes du collège Bourchemin qui ont fait l'étude appuient certaines recommandations du livre blanc, entre autres une définition plus précise des cours de philosophie et de français ainsi que les mécanismes d'évaluation. Selon eux les valeurs vont permettre "de retrouver notre route" (comme les étoiles...). L'excellence, l'authenticité, le respect de la vie, et "la personne avant toute chose" (slogan bien connu) sont les "valeurs" à améliorer.

Diagnostic peu optimiste, l'analyse propose une réforme morale, et récuse une transformation structurelle qui ne pourrait que "changer le mal de place." Ils prônent un retour à la personne plutôt qu'une refonte des institutions. Et, comme la mentionnaient les évêques du Québec, "la vision que l'on

'Femme du Québec': un féminisme décevant

par Marie Lalonde

L'apparition de la nouvelle revue pour la femme québécoise, "Femme du Québec", a pour but d'offrir à la population féminine un moyen non seulement de s'exprimer dans ces quelques pages mais aussi de mieux renseigner la québécoise sur son statut actuel ainsi que sur ses droits et les organismes qui la servent.

Ces objectifs sont forts valables. D'autant plus que "Femme du Québec" refuse de publier recettes ou articles sur la mode et se déclare contre toute publicité sexiste, ce qui devrait apporter un changement bénéfique sur la scène du magazine québécois, car Suzanne Lapointe et Lise Watter ne représentent certes pas

l'idéal féminin pour toutes leurs consœurs.

Il est cependant regrettable d'avouer que ce premier numéro est plutôt décevant. Il semble en effet exister un certain écart entre le contenu et les objectifs visés.

Voyons voir ce qu'il y a comme articles! Tout d'abord, une page sur la météorologie controversée de Radio-Canada, Jocelyne Blouin. C'est assez intéressant jusqu'à la fin de l'article mais pour une raison bizarre on retrouve les 5 et 6 dernières lignes en caractères gras qui crient gare à l'oppression masculine, énumérant les défis relevés par Jocelyne Blouin.

On retrouve curieusement ce même procédé typographique à

l'article suivant qui traite de la névrose féminine en tant que partie intégrante du phénomène du cycle physique féminin. Vraiment il s'agit là de l'opinion d'une psychologue "conscientisée" et il est difficile de croire que toutes pourront s'y reconnaître.

Ensuite plusieurs bons articles assez courts se succèdent. Un premier fait valoir le pouvoir d'achat de la québécoise qui gère le budget familial dans la majorité des foyers. Donc il est bon d'appuyer sur le fait que c'est à cette dernière qu'il en revient d'effectuer certaines pressions envers les commerçants ou les manufacturiers si bon lui semble.

Une avocate jette ensuite un bref coup d'oeil sur le concubinage et ses divers aspects légaux, histoire d'atteindre un autre groupe de femmes "émancipées".

On nous parle aussi de la voiture et des termes techniques qui décrivent ses maux, ses diverses pièces ainsi que son entretien.

Il y aura également à chaque publication un témoignage d'une lectrice "inspirée". Le témoignage de ce premier numéro adoptait le fameux style "Margaret Trudeau". "J'ai quitté mon mari, mes 5 enfants et je me suis retrouvée dans une maison d'accueil pour femmes seules, enfin je suis libre!", un peu pathétique en fait de libération.

L'article sur le Wen-Do, le "self-defense" pour la femme est très intéressant dans la mesure où il donne quelques bons trucs face aux situations difficiles, voir pénibles, auxquelles toutes les femmes sont sujettes à un moment ou un autre de leur vie. Mais l'article vire au ridicule en traitant d'agression l'acte de siffler une femme, ou de prendre trop de place sur un banc d'autobus. Après tout, les termes

sont exagérés et si "importuner" est le verbe de mise, il se conjugue tout aussi bien au féminin qu'au masculin.

Tout cela se gobe plus ou moins bien mais il y a pour comble un article d'une sexologue qui se soucie des menstruations, oh grand mystère de la vie féminine! Alors je dis si recettes et mode sont "popotte domestique" et bien menstruations sont "popotte féministe". D'ailleurs, après les propos de Germaine Greer sur le sujet (que je ne citerai pas pour ne point choquer personne) il n'est pas surprenant qu'il n'y ait aucune révélation majeure.

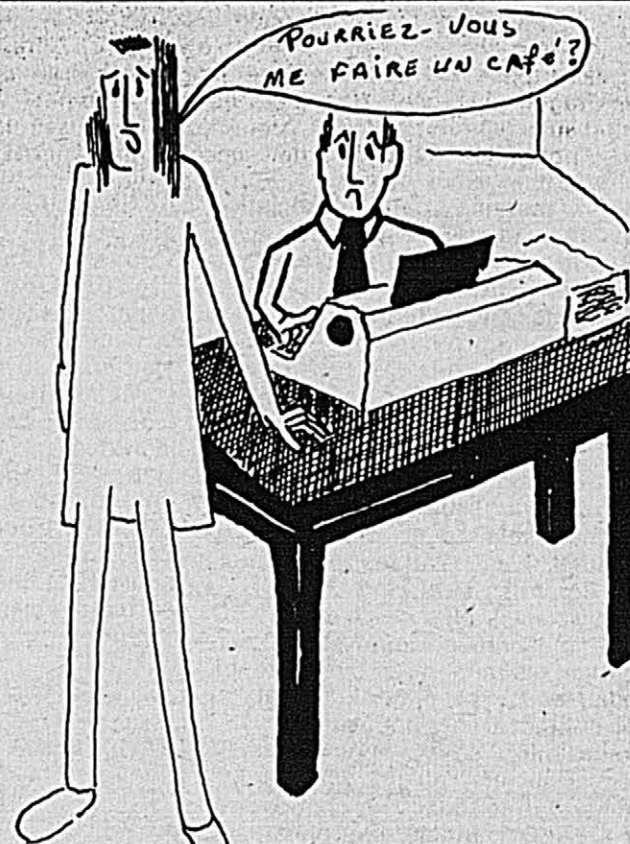
On refuse peut-être d'être sexiste mais on se retrouve à l'autre pôle du débat et la vision en demeure tout aussi restreinte.

Même le but publicitaire qui se veut non-sexiste n'est point

observé; il y a annonce publicitaire pour la "librairie des femmes d'ici", quelle horreur si on retrouvait dans quelque revue une annonce pour la "librairie des hommes d'ici". La discrimination par la ségrégation des sexes se doit d'être dénoncée tout autant que sous ses autres manifestations.

"Femme du Québec" contient de bons articles mais c'est le clou qu'elle enfonce à gros coups de masse tout au long de ses pages qui distraient de ses objectifs toutefois bien valables. On ne stimule pas la lectrice, on lui fait la leçon en lui ordonnant de prendre position, et ce sont ces criardes revendications qui agacent et finissent par ennuyer.

Car si la femme a le droit de penser pour elle-même, qu'elle le fasse donc premièrement dans ses lectures. N'est pas son droit le plus fondamental?



Au Québec

Un cinéma d'avenir

par Maurice Van Themsche

Le cinéma québécois est silencieux, du moins il le semble.

Mis à part quelques films qui sortent de nos frontières, la grande majorité des films québécois n'atteignent qu'une minorité, ceux du milieu comme on dit.

J'ai demandé à un tout jeune cinéaste, dont le film a été projeté lors du 7ème Festival du cinéma québécois, quelles étaient les possibilités pour quelqu'un qui débute dans ce métier.

Yves Singelais a fait un film. A vingt ans, on fait plutôt des études "sérieuses" qui nous permettent d'obtenir une bonne job dans quelques années. Pour lui, sa vie sera dans l'univers cinématographique. Avec des moyens de fortune, il a réalisé non pas un chef-d'oeuvre, mais un film qui se tient debout et qui sait capter l'attention.

"Maudite race de bâtard", film à saveur historique, n'est pas aussi agressif que peut le laisser supposer le titre. C'est plutôt une peinture d'époque de la vie au Québec en 1838, quand les "canadiens" se battaient pour obtenir un droit de représentation aux assemblées. Dans un cadre de Vieille-France, des habitants supportent les affres de la guerre et continuent de vivre parce qu'il le faut bien.

Tous les acteurs sont des professionnels de nos théâtres et de nos émissions de télé, et ils travaillent tous bénévolement. Même que certains ont contribué financièrement, faute de fonds.

Yves nous raconte la difficulté de trouver de l'argent quand on sort d'un CEGEP et qu'on a l'idée de faire un film.

Il faisait du théâtre depuis fort longtemps mais ne con-

naissait absolument rien au cinéma. Il s'engage dans un petit cours pour apprendre l'ABC de la technique et se présente à l'ONF avec l'ébauche de son oeuvre. Sans relation ("pushing"), il frappa plusieurs fois à la porte et finalement réussit à vendre son projet.

Des 80 films présentés à l'ONF chaque mois, seul un petit nombre seront jugés crédibles.

Il a reçu \$16000 pour son film: \$10000 du gouvernement provincial, \$6000 de l'ONF. Il faut se débrouiller avec cette somme pour sortir un film potable. Pourtant, d'après Singelais, le cinéma québécois est viable et mérite un meilleur support de la part du gouvernement.

"Le grand problème, dit-il, est que trop de cinéastes québécois délaissent le côté

suite à la page 31

Semaine de l'éducation

suite de la page 29

Le maître doit être repensé. Comme le dit Grand'Maison nous avons une pléiade de "formateurs sans âmes." M. Morin parle de former des "maîtres d'humanité," et se fait l'avocat d'un redressement des valeurs humaines, d'une "éducation aux valeurs."

Morin propose une liste exhaustive de recommandations pour rehausser la formation et l'efficacité des maîtres. Ainsi on doit remettre à jour l'idée que la qualité de l'éducation est inséparable de celle de la préparation des éducateurs. Morin cherche aussi à promouvoir l'idée d'éducateur-guide plutôt que celle d'éducateur-spécialiste (actuellement populaire), et à adapter la formation aux besoins réels du milieu. Les centres de formation des maîtres doivent faciliter la participation de la population extra-universitaire. Il est en faveur d'une collaboration plus étroite des centres de formation des maîtres

avec le Ministère de l'Éducation, d'un colloque international sur la formation des maîtres, et d'une implication plus forte dans les questions de l'heure qui touchent l'éducation.

Outre ces propositions techniques, Morin a aussi ses préférences philosophiques: la ré-introduction de l'étude d'un code d'éthique dans les programmes de préparation, une place centrale aux valeurs, un cours spécialisé sur l'éducation aux valeurs, nommer et approfondir les grandes valeurs humaines qu'il faut promouvoir en éducation...

Conclusion et critique

Cet aperçu de la Semaine de l'Éducation laisse présager une somme appréciable de travail à faire.

On peut cependant critiquer l'orientation donnée à cette semaine. Basée extensivement sur le concept de "valeurs" et sur un ésotérisme exagéré, la semaine semble laisser sur les tablettes tout l'aspect social, économique et politique de l'éducation, aspects pourtant cruciaux dans le débat actuel.

L'éducation retrouve ses manches manque aussi de constance: la brève étude que je viens de faire témoigne d'une imprécision excessive: aucun problème n'est spécifique à un certain niveau d'enseignement, et tout émerge du concept de "valeurs," pour se noyer dans un généralisme inadéquat.

Ce concept de "valeurs" rappelle une certaine époque où l'Eglise chrétienne voulait définir les normes de l'éducation. En effet, le mot valeur n'est pas défini, et l'expression même reflète l'arbitraire. Ce côté de la revalorisation des valeurs révèle la connotation très subjective du terme: ces valeurs humaines ou morales ne créent sans doute pas l'unanimité, et les circonscrire au niveau de l'éducation signifierait brimer la liberté de choix et la démocratisation que l'on louange tant...

La semaine va sans doute permettre une conscientisation accrue, mais elle ne saura étaler qu'une facette du problème, une facette qui risque d'être polémique, et secondaire pour plusieurs et inapte à répondre aux problèmes étudiants

Cinéma...

suite de la page 30

spectaculaire pour se lancer dans le vague engagée. Ils soulignent au crayon rouge des messages politiques que d'autres ont écrit bien avant eux et avec plus de brio. Il est évident que le cinéma ne peut être apolitique, mais les gens ne

sont pas intéressés de se faire matraquer par de la propagande. Les spectateurs ne sont pas prédisposés à aller au cinéma si celui-ci évacue toute notion de spectacle."

Peut-être que le manque d'une longue tradition de cinéastes et l'absence d'une "école" sont les causes de peu de succès international des films québécois, mais des jours meilleurs sont à venir si nous comptons sur plus d'un Yves Siméon.

L'AEQ: réflexion sur l'éducation

par Louise Marie Bouchard

Le 30 mars dernier s'est ouvert officiellement la "Semaine de l'éducation 1979," qui durera jusqu'au 7 avril. Monsieur Gilles Boulet, président de l'Université du Québec, a procédé à l'ouverture officielle au pavillon Albert Tessier de l'Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières. Plusieurs personnalités importantes du domaine de l'éducation étaient aussi présentes.

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suite à la page 34

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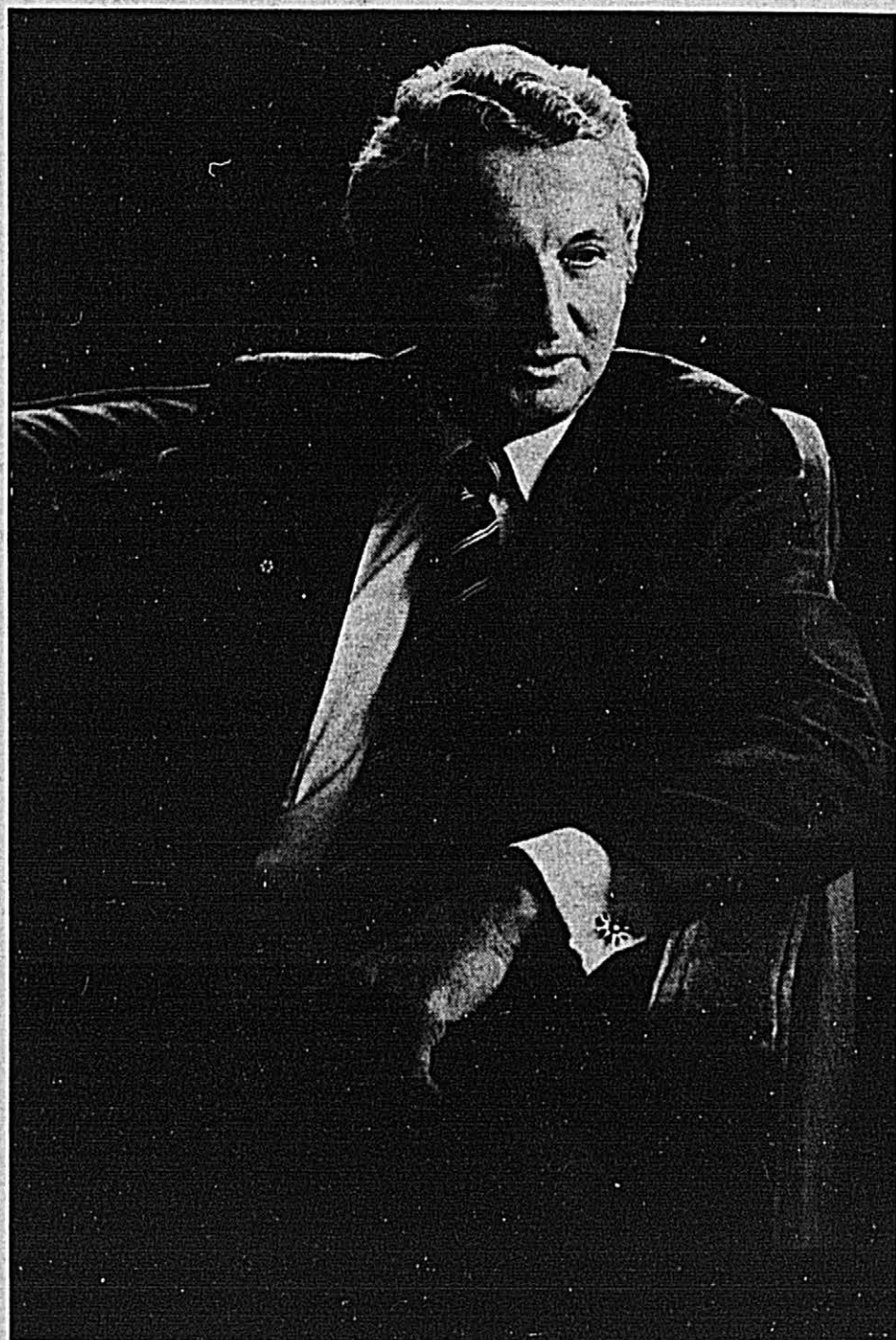
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Bell steps down: a term comes to an end



Ralf Seigel

by Stuart Logie

In this, his last semester at McGill, Principal Robert Bell recalls that his appointment to the principal's chair in June of 1970 came as a surprise to the McGill community and was no less a surprise to Bell himself. He had after all served on the committee to select a new principal, and it wasn't until late into the academic year that the committee then considered, among other committee members, Bell as a candidate. Faced with the dilemma of either declining this unanticipated appointment and thus undoing a year of committee work, or of accepting it as an unprepared candidate, Bell in the end chose the latter.

"My response at first was bewilderment. I was not a candidate for the job in the normal sense. I hadn't prepared myself; I hadn't a program; and I hadn't thought of what it was like to be a principal. There was no discussion of salary, pension, duration of appointment, or any of these things."

Nevertheless, Bell accepted the appointment and took his chair in the administration of McGill university, replete with mahogany finished office, chauffeured Buick, and a six-million-dollar deficit, on August 23rd.

The budget situation was desperate. Bell's first responsibility was to achieve a 4.7% cut in the operating budget of the University. "It was shock tactics, I suppose, but it was justifiable. The budget situation was very much worse than anything we've had since. If we did nothing our deficit would have increased by two million dollars a year."

McGill at the same time had problems with the Quebec government to contend with. "McGill was seen as a rich and privileged institution even though more money was being spent for new buildings and such by the University of Montreal. Still, the aura of privilege hung to McGill particularly by people who didn't know much about it. We did our best to dispel it and behave like good citizens of Quebec. If you ask me to tell you what we did to improve the situation it gets pretty hard."

Yet the role of "good citizen" did have its limits when it came to language. "I think one ought to be natural when it comes to language. We should resist the use of force about language but we should not resist the natural tendency to use the language. As for the role of McGill: If you switched the University overnight into a French university it would be a university

What matters is keeping things running smoothly—Bell

without a role. There are already French universities that cover that constituency, and so McGill's role has to be that of an English-speaking university."

With the provincial election and the subsequent pessimism of the English-speaking population, the morale at McGill began to ebb once again. Bell didn't think that it was what he or any of the other "top brass" did that helped the situation. "What helped was the fact that the sky didn't fall after the election. And what matters at a university is keeping things running smoothly, because after all the principal is not going to contribute much to what happens in the various departments. What you have to do is provide the atmosphere where there isn't much disturbance from external things. And that hasn't gone too badly given the circumstance."

Looking back over his term, Bell felt that this type of stability had indeed been achieved. "We have had, with but a few exceptions, no bad personnel cases. We have had good relationships with both academic and non-academic staff. We've had a pretty good relationship with the Students' Society to the point where they actually came to us and asked us to suspend their constitution and that was a very peculiar event. The present constitution has enough loop holes to drive a truck through but it was their own! In any case, what is important is providing the milieu for these things to grow and function on their own."

Unions are an unsolved problem on which Bell had a few comments. He believes that unionization worked pretty well with a homogenous staff such as physical plant. Given the heterogeneous nature of academic staff, however, Bell was certain that the "model for universities will have to be very different from the stock industrial model where you have clear management-employee relations. "For the past nine years I have been the 'boss' so to speak, but next year I'll be just another employee." Bell is returning to his position as professor of physics.

On the related problem of promotion and tenure, Bell agrees it is an obvious conflict of interest that Senate is made up mainly of professors determining their own conditions of tenure. "Here you have an employee group in the Senate and it's hard to say who is management since even the administrators are subject to the same tenure regulations."

Pensions, he adds, involve every staff member and therefore "everything is a conflict of interest. Still, a university community is precisely the kind of community where you can get away with a thing like that because the people are really not out simply for the maximization of their own incomes. There's more idealism on both sides in a university than in most industrial situations. Nevertheless, our relations,

particularly with tenure, are not what they should be."

The "union" problem has already led to McGill's being taken to court by the McGill Faculty Union, which represents about 100 McGill professors. The MFU has made a number of charges relating to McGill's dealing with an association (McGill Association of University Teachers) that isn't a certified union. Without stating whether the charges were right or wrong, Bell believed that the effect of such changes would spell the end of collegial self-government of the university. "If the MAUT had to be a certified union, and if we had to oppose everything they said, then an adversary relationship, rather than a discuss-and-consent relationship, would prevail. And that's pretty difficult to use when people are changing sides of the table. For example, pretty soon I'll be on the other side of the table."

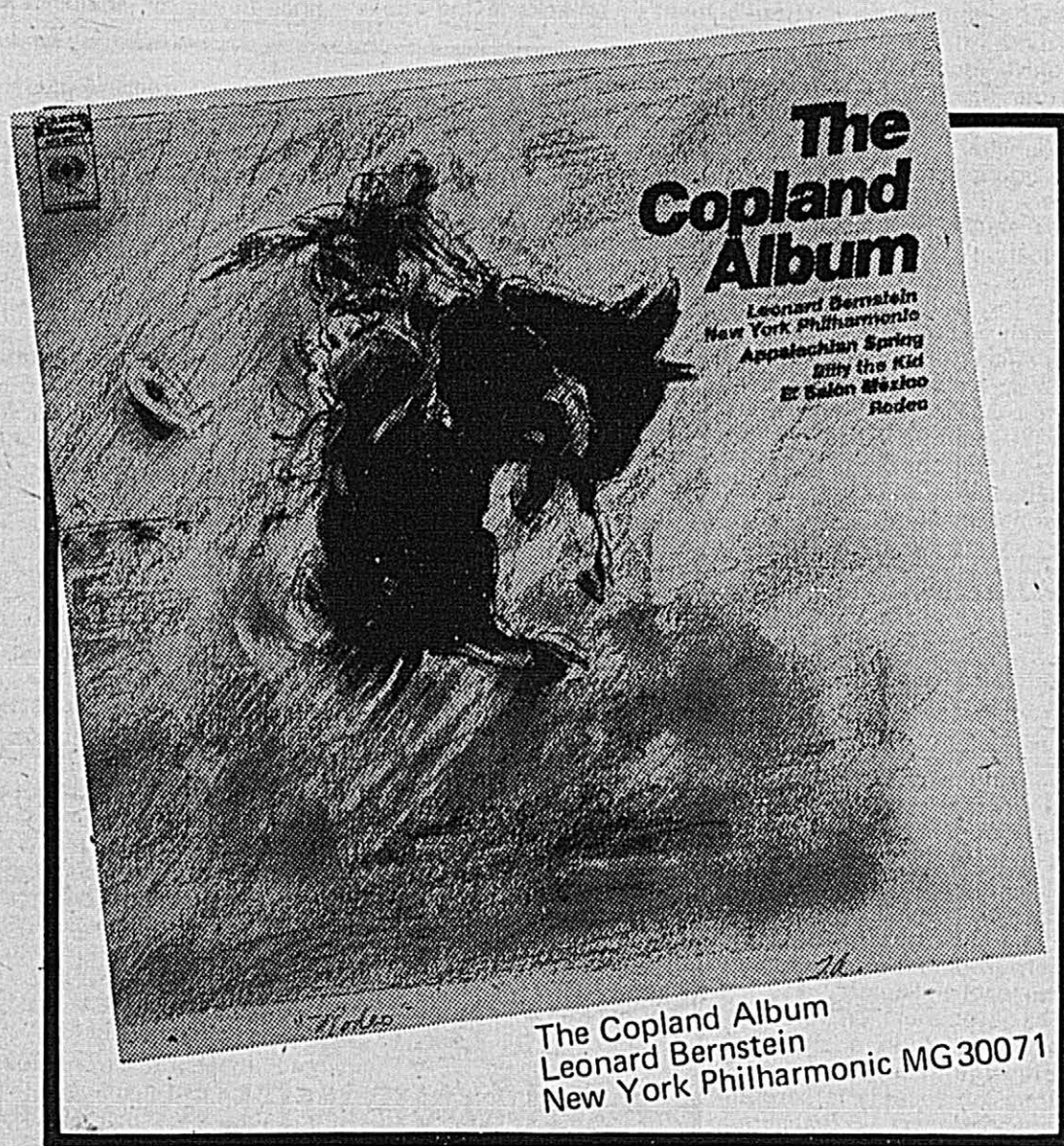
Bell thinks differential fees and cutbacks for foreign students are an issue one can't win. "It's an argument you could lose with a politician or a taxi driver. In visiting branches of the graduate society I've often mentioned this issue saying that we have opposed it but we really can't do much about it. The reaction has been: So what? It's still a bargain. Some people are actually in favor of it because then it gives the foreign student more right to be here because he is paying more of his way."

Principal Bell had a few words for his successor. "If he can manage it then I would hope the new principal takes a more political stance than I have. I'm not as good at politicking as I should be, and I hope he is good at it. Furthermore, the democratized university has worked at McGill rather well, but I hope that it will be streamlined somewhat; one that would have more representative democracy and less participatory democracy. The latter is all too frequent in the Senate, for example, where things are debated even after committee consideration, starting things again right from square one." What is to be done to streamline, however, Bell leaves up to his successor.

"The second thing I would recommend to the new principal is that, given the fact that the University will decrease in size, we should not simply ride down the decline in size always trying to maximize our growth. Instead we should choose a target size which is a little bit smaller than the size we could sustain going all out, and try to build the best university we can at that size. That means saying we're going to shrink faster than we have to for the next few years. Can you convince the staff to adopt that as a target? I don't know, but I think it would be a healthy thing. That is, aiming to be a good 'smaller' university rather than being dragged kicking and screaming to be a smaller university."

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L'AEQ...

suite de la page 31

Daily. Il a fait savoir qu'une soixantaine d'organismes membres de l'AEQ et environ 150 membres individuels se sont réunis pour parler des valeurs et étudier ensemble des thèmes qui sont d'actualité, et ce, "sans attache politique." "Nous voulions étudié des valeurs au sein de la société québécoise, comme par exemple le respect de l'autre dans son cheminement personnel", a dit M. Létourneau.

"Le Québec est divisé en 8 régions. Chaque région a un bureau régional. Ces bureaux servent de pivot de transmission de documents", devait-il ajouter. Cette décentralisation géographique et institutionnelle représente un aspect primordial de la campagne. Chaque région permet en effet aux étudiants de participer et on les encourage fortement à le faire au cours de cette semaine. A Montréal, l'ouverture officielle a eu lieu lundi le 2 avril entre 12h00 et 13h00 au Complexe Desjardins en présence de M. Jacques Mongeau, président d'honneur pour la région montréalaise.

M. Létourneau a ajouté que les activités sont très diversifiées. Par exemple, au niveau

élémentaire, les élèves participent à des concours de dessins, de bandes dessinées, etc concours contrés autour de thèmes reliés à l'éducation; des expositions supervisées par des parents, couvrent le travail de ces écoliers.

M. Létourneau a laissé entendre que cette semaine est une "occasion pour réfléchir sur les valeurs véhiculées au Canada et au Québec, au niveau universitaire particulièrement." Il est évident que les universitaires ne participent pas par des dessins... mais principalement par un réflexion personnelle.

Toujours selon ce directeur d'école, il semble que cette année encore, la 'Semaine de l'Education' sera un succès à tous les niveaux. Il a aussi déclaré que la participation semblait vouloir être de beaucoup supérieure dans les régions plus éloignées de Montréal ou Québec, où "la télévision joue un rôle là-bas".

Bref, profitons du reste de la semaine pour retrouver nous aussi nos manches!

CEGEP....

continued from page 13

to clip off the bottom end of the seniority ranks. It's an attempt to play the old game of divide and conquer. By cutting off the regular fulltime teachers from those on replacement contracts, the government is simply dividing the rank and file of the teachers' union."

The government, on the other hand is stuck in a situation where they have awarded lifelong job security to several thousand highly-paid teachers, whose services will become gradually redundant as declining enrollments take their toll.

The Dawson administration, however, has to worry about the current state of their oft-promised \$25 million grant to build new facilities. The present administration has staked its professional reputation on construction of a permanent, central campus, and is therefore in no position to cope with DGEQ threats to reinterpret the collective agreement according to whichever way the government sees fit.

Caught in the middle of this unfortunate, mêlée are the

students of the college who, as always, have the least to gain and the most to lose by the political posturings of their college administration and teachers' union. The fault for this situation, however, does not lie with these two groups, but rather, with the government.

Any attempt to evaluate the current problems in the CEGEP system must take the government's cutbacks in the public

sector into account. Ultimately, the future of society is determined, to a large extent, by the quality of education offered to the young. By refusing to properly fund the CEGEPs, and by cutting back on the amount of loans and bursaries available to CEGEP students, the government is simply reinforcing the class barriers to education the CEGEPs were created to destroy. It is a heavy price to pay for independence.



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The Students' Society is looking for students who are either landed immigrants or Canadians to begin work September 1979. Interviews and job training will take place this April. Apply at the main office, Rm. 105, 3480 McTavish St.

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PLEASE complete your application forms by Friday, April 6, 4:30 PM. They can be obtained from the Main Office, 3480 McTavish Room 105, and returned at the same address to Miss Denise Despres.

Higher education: ticket to unemployment

by Christine Bechtel

University graduates may not be able to find research jobs. According to one employer at a professional research organization most companies

prefer to hire trained CEGEP or trade school graduates rather than university graduates in the same field.

Officials from the Comité des Recherches sur l'opinion

Publique (CROP), say that technicians from GEGEPs can adapt themselves to a company's working techniques more rapidly than can university graduates. They have an overall advantage because during their training period they make contacts and gain valuable work experience. In reference to MA and PhD graduates, the official stated that "something seems to affect their minds after surviving that long in the system. GEGEP and trade school grads can adapt to the company's own regimes."

CEGEP Rosemont has a program called Etudes Psycho-Social Recherche. The equivalent university degree would be a double major in Social Studies and Political Science. The CEGEP students are trained as research

assistants technicians. According to one hiring official, these CEGEP grads often have an easier time finding a job in a socio-political field than does a BA grad.

Asked to comment on the

possibility that private tech training organizations may phase out the usefulness of universities, a McGill public relations officer said, "The university does not see its goal

continued on page 36

To Students interested in Graduate Programmes in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration

The University of British Columbia

Professor Carl Sarndal of the University of British Columbia

will be on campus to meet with students interested in the M.B.A., M.Sc. (Bus. Admin.) and Ph.D. Programmes on

Wed, April 18 at 10:00 a.m.

Room 203, Student Services Building
3637 Peel Street

A short description will be given of the types of programmes available, the admission requirements, the length of the programmes, possibilities for financial aid, and career opportunities.

Students from fields other than Commerce are especially invited to attend. Individual appointments between 10:30 a.m. and 12:00 noon may be made with Dick Melek at the Student Placement Office (283-4411).

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Tennis	\$18	1 1/2	M. 08:30 to 10:00 M. 16:00 to 17:30 M. 17:30 to 19:00 T. 08:30 to 10:00 T. 16:00 to 17:30 T. 17:30 to 19:00 W. 08:30 to 10:00 W. 16:00 to 17:30 W. 17:30 to 19:00 Th. 08:30 to 10:00 Th. 16:00 to 17:30 Th. 17:30 to 19:00
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Higher education....

continued from page 35
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faculties such as Education,
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graduate from these faculties
unable to handle a professional
or industrial job, then there is
something wrong with the
program. The Arts faculty gears
the student towards higher
education. The university can
not promise any jobs."

The Public Relations
department of McGill put out a
report for the "Commission des
Etudes Universitaires," in which
Principal Bell commented that
it was difficult for universities
to gear themselves to the
immediate job market. What

are considered exemplary
qualifications today, he said,
may not be what the job market
will demand three years hence.
"the skill today's university
student is being taught," said
Bell, "is the ability to ac-
commodate change in future
years."

Professor Plotte of CEGEP
Rosemont summed up the
situation when he said,
"technical training is
necessary as an intermediary
for professional research.
Universities have the job of
training for professional
research but not necessarily for
job searching."

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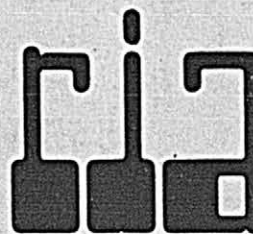
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MD5

Comment

Next year's Daily Editorial Board will have to make some landmark decisions concerning how the paper is funded.

In early March the paper ran into financial difficulties so the Editorial Board approached the Judicial Board, the final interpreter of the Students' Society Constitution, and asked for an extraordinary grant above and beyond the budget granted the paper by the Publications Board.

The Judicial Board ruled the Daily did not have the right to appeal to Council for an extraordinary grant because, according to the bylaws that set up the Publications Board, all decisions of the Board were final, and could not be changed by Council.

The Daily editors then pleaded with the Judicial Board that if the Publications Board's final budget suggestion could not be added to by Council, then the Publications Board bylaw was unconstitutional because according to 4.3.3 of the Constitution, the Students' Council is to have full and final authority over the finances of the Students' Society.

This time the Judicial Board agreed with the Daily, and ruled the Publications Board's binding powers unconstitutional.

After hearing the decision, StudSoc prez Gary Eisen was quick to tell me that the Daily "fucking well gets whatever Council decides to give it." Other councillors were more polite, but they also wondered why the Daily would want to "cut its own throat," or "dig its own grave."

Well, the answer is we wanted to do it before anyone else did it. The weakness was there in the Constitution, and it was probably better for it to be exposed now than to have it sprung on the paper next winter.

The staff will now have to decide if they want to use the situation to go for full autonomy from the Students' Society, which would entail levying a special Daily fee directly from the students. On the other hand, the Constitution could be amended to allow power over the Daily budget to be delegated to the Publications Board. The Daily has since set up an autonomy committee to study the various possibilities.

It is hoped next year's Council will not take advantage of the Daily's temporary vulnerability. The new councillors seem to be relatively moderate and constructive, if we are to believe their pen sketches. Certainly, none has expressed the vindictiveness of the outgoing president.

Ellen McKeough

The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed on these pages are those of the Daily staff and are not the official opinions of the Students' Society. Typeset at SST Typesetting, 3480 McTavish, printed at Imprimerie Trans-Continentale, 433 Lebeau, Ville St. Laurent.

The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and la Presse Etudiante du Québec (PEQ).

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Business Manager Wanted

The Daily is looking for an eager student with business or management experience to serve as its business manager next year.

The successful applicant would be expected to sit on the Editorial Board of the Daily, oversee the finances of the paper, and meet on a regular basis with the Daily's Advertising Manager.

Business-oriented students should view this as an opportunity to manage a \$160,000 a year venture.

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Interested students should submit a written application detailing experience and relevant information to the Daily advertising office.

Letters

Or would you rather be a fish?

To The Daily:

Despite repeated attempts to sustain it, last week saw the deplorable demise of truth in the Biology department. I refer specifically to BIO-201D, a U1 course. One of the questions of the last mid-term exam has two correct answers, although the computer has been programmed to accept only one. The professor who wrote the question freely admits both answers are valid, yet refuses to rectify the situation. Evidently justice has only a finite lifespan, after which it becomes a mere inconvenience to be ignored. The coordinators of the course believe that since the contribution of one question to the overall mark is minimal, asking a technician to re-program the computer is too demanding on their time and is just not worth the effort. That they consider us extremely petty for seeking only what we rightfully deserve is blatantly obvious. Yet these same people form part of that faceless "system" that encourages us to fight tooth and nail for every fraction of a mark.

In delaying this arbitrary decision until now, they have effectively suppressed any organized protest. The decision can now be appealed only to the Science Board. With less than three weeks until finals, few students have the necessary free time required to pursue the matter further.

McGill recently voted to lower its entrance standards: out standards have been debased in more ways than one.

L. Conway
U1

What if there's no brain?

To the Daily:

As we all know only too well, the days of turbulent torture, which our administration refers to as the exam period, is tough enough on those of us lucky enough to have been born geniuses, let alone the average student. However, very few are aware of the fact that there are some persons, particularly those of us who were born with some slight physical handicap, for whom the simple task of writing an exam presents some very special difficulties. Fortunately, McGill, throughout its history has had a policy of providing such persons with special considerations, in order to assure them equal footing with their peers.

According to Prof. Michael Herschorn, Dean of Students, there is no set policy for such considerations. Instead, these cases tend to be dealt with on a personal basis with the various deans of the departments looking after the students in their programs.

For example, Mrs. Isobel Oswald, the administrative assistant to the Faculty of Arts, handles such cases in arts, sciences, and management, while Prof. William Foster

performs the same function in the Faculty of Law, and so forth. This great amount of flexibility allows the various departments to give each person the right amount of aid, without giving him an unfair advantage over his peers.

These services may range from a simple elimination of a conflict in the examination schedule, to allowing a student a little extra time in order to allow him to make his handwriting presentable, to allotting a student a typewriter, or some other device he may need.

As to the track record of the programme, these considerations have allowed persons to succeed who otherwise may not have been able to achieve their potential. Some years ago, for example, by providing a little extra light, a young man, who was legally blind, was able to obtain his doctoral degree in science.

Of course, these considerations can only eliminate part of the problems faced by the handicapped persons in this school, and there is currently a sub-committee which is studying such questions as architectural barriers faced by the handicapped at McGill.

Betty Machny

But did Iolanthe smoke?

To the Daily:

May I offer my congratulations to the McGill Savoy Society for its magnificent production of "Iolanthe". It seems to have had the full houses it rightfully deserved. I am certainly not an expert, but I saw many McGill stage productions in the old days and I go frequently to New York to see the shows there. So I feel I can truthfully say the "Iolanthe" that I saw on Sunday night was a brilliant performance. The orchestra also seemed to me very good indeed.

I am glad to see that singing is back in style on our campus. There were very good voices singing in "Iolanthe". Usually when I am with a student group and suggest some singing, they say, oh, how corny can you get, and reach for another beer. So it was a delight to hear a lot of students singing again.

Wm. H. Pugsley

Producer

"Red & White" Revue

On handling contradictions...

To the Daily:

Seldom have I read such towering fabrications as those spread by Messrs. Nguyen, Doan and Rosner in their letters to the Daily of March 29.

Particularly tragic is that they came from students and researchers who were supposed to be pursuing truth at McGill. They have cynically turned victim into aggressor and aggressor into victim, strongly suggesting that this is indeed the selfsame logic of the Hanoi-Moscow axis whose cause they espouse.

Prof. Paul T.K. Lin
East Asian Studies

Dung conked Cong

To the Daily:

In a letter to the Daily by D.N. Nguyen and T.H. Doan on March 29, they intentionally tried to fool the McGill community about what had happened in the evening of March 13; a speech by the Chinese Ambassador was compelled to cancel due to the disruption of the meeting by a group of demonstrators. However, as one of the audience that evening, it could not fool me. What was supposed to be a talk by the Chinese Ambassador turned out to be a near riot.

They said that it was hard to tell who started the commotion first. This is ridiculous! Everybody who attended the meeting could hear the noise made by the demonstrators. Being a citizen of a South-East Asian country, I think it is necessary to teach the Hanoi government that they are not the boss of the South Asia and cannot go around invading the other South-East Asian countries such as Cambodia. China's action has given me faith in her ability to help the maintenance of peace and security in South East Asia.

K. Sri
Engineering

Did Cong bong Dung?

To the Daily:

Within the last few weeks there have been a number of comments on the events surrounding Ambassador Wang Dung's visit to McGill which warrant amplification.

The first deals with the principle of what is appropriate behavior when confronted with a public presentation by an adversary whose views one finds unacceptable. There would seem to be two general approaches which might be taken: (1) protest at the site of the presentation with the view to preventing it from taking place; (2) protest at the site of the presentation, permit the talk to take place and expose the inadequacies of argument through handouts, questions and a challenge to debate. Those who select the first alternative do so only if their arguments are indefensible in open debate. The question is then put, but would you engage in debate with the American Ambassador during a time when the U.S. was bombing one of its victims.

My answer, of course, is "Yes". What better circumstance could one ask for in exposing the bankruptcy of U.S. policy. To parallel this with the issue under discussion is to make a mockery of truth. It is not the Vietnamese who are the victims this time, but it is they who have become the victimizer. What the Americans did to them they are now doing to the Cambodians.

The second, deals with the substance of the debate. In
continued on page 39

Daily Sports

Jablonski...

continued from page 45

Canadiens in the playoffs. I don't think I was ever happier. In the first game of the series, they were down by one goal late in the game and they pulled their goalie. Bruce MacGregor scored to tie. In OT, Ron Harris took a bullet and blew it by the guy. In the T.V. room, all the Canadiens fans cleared out, and I savoured the moment.

D.Y.: Were there moments in McGill sports that have equalled that?

R.J.: Beating Concordia in basketball was a thrill anytime, particularly in view of their dominance before we won the championship in 1977. I loved singing "Good-bye Daigneault" and "We're Number One." It was great when Kehoe netted that basket this year with nothing on the clock to beat them. Basketball supplied most of the thrills.

D.Y.: What role do you think sports should play at our University?

R.J.: Sports should never outweigh academic considerations. But I can see it as a focal point for the University. It can serve to unify the people and bring them together by giving them something to root for. You don't have to abandon academics to have good athletics. Look at the University of Michigan, Cornell lacrosse, Stanford, or the obvious one, Penn basketball. There are athletes there who are no jokes. They study pre-med, pre-law, engineering - they're not just meat on the hoof.

D.Y.: Can McGill have big time athletics even though it's basically a commuting school?

R.J.: You can have big time sports without necessarily having an ideal athletic environment. RPI hockey sells 4,000 season subscriptions and about 2,500 of those are sold to people in the community, not students. If you're gonna' fill Molson Stadium, it won't be with just 20,000 McGill students.

D.Y.: What do you think about intramural sports at McGill?

R.J.: Intramurals are great. You have fun whether you win or lose, and you can make a lot of friends, although the referees say you can make a lot of enemies. Winning the football intramural championship felt so good.

D.Y.: What is your opinion about how McGill Athletics are run?

R.J.: The people in McGill's Department of Athletics do not actively seek excellence. The tendency, and there are exceptions to the rule, is to cop out and to plead excellence.

D.Y.: But you must consider the limitations.

R.J.: That's all part of the cop out. There are a lot of schools with financial problems. At this

school, we use these problems as an excuse rather than attempting to overcome them. A shrewd man could sell McGill Athletics.

D.Y.: You mentioned there are exceptions? Who are some of them?

R.J.: Hubert Lacroix, the women's basketball coach has given as much to the program as can be expected of any man. Coach (Charlie) Baillie and Butch Staples are other examples of men who are willing to dedicate themselves to excellence in athletics.

D.Y.: Give an example of Canadian university athletics at its best?

R.J.: Robbie Parris and Mickey Fox at the CIAU basketball championships. The calibre of play, the spirit and dedication were great. They were doing

what they had to do to win. And they weren't doing it for money. That's the great thing in college sports that's missing in the pros.

D.Y.: Give an example of Canadian university athletics at its worst?

R.J.: When you and I were in Calgary. After the Redmen had lost their second game to Windsor, our Athletics Director Robert Dubeau laughed at a question which you asked of Butch Staples after losing to Windsor. I don't think anyone who really cared about McGill

Athletics was in the mood to laugh. That attitude characterizes McGill's outlook on Daily Sports' attempts to cover Redmen athletics. By encouraging us, they would have only helped themselves. I hope that next year's editors receive more respect.

D.Y.: You're finally graduating this year. Are you going to miss McGill?

R.J.: I'll miss it. I will not miss the bullshit and the defeatist attitude which pervades the athletics here, but I will miss a lot of good people.

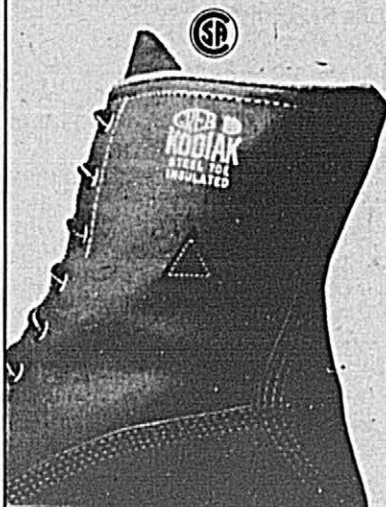
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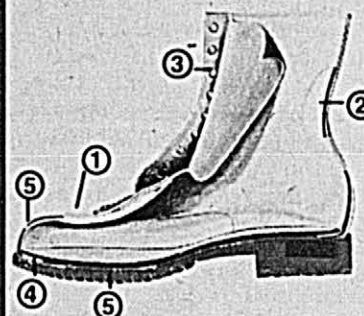
This is the "Original Kodiak", 39570, the 8" hi-top boot with the CSA-approved steel toe. Fully leather-lined and padded with foam for all-weather wear and protection. Syllflex leather uppers and amber gum Chevron sole with stainless steel puncture plate for tougher-than-nails durability and protection. The "Original Kodiak" is also available as 39565, without a puncture plate for general duty factory work.



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For comfort and safety in general duty situations choose the Kodiak Casual "Blazer", 9268. With that easy-going styling, you'd never know there's the protection of a steel toe-cap.

Letters...

continued from page 37

attempting to assess responsibility, for what recognizably is an unfortunate situation, we must weigh carefully the charges and counter-charges concerning the thousands of alleged incidents on the Sino-Vietnamese border, the expulsion of 200,000 ethnic Chinese residents from the northern part of Vietnam, the significance of Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia, and the role of the Soviet Union and to a lesser extent the U.S. A careful evaluation of these factors surely puts into context the nature of the limited Chinese incursion into Vietnam.

What is most tragic is that the Vietnamese leadership has chosen to see its own interests in coinciding with those of the USSR, and as such has violated its own great heritage so aptly expressed by the late President Ho Chi Minh when he said "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom". The Soviet Union will clearly fight to the last drop of Vietnamese blood in the pursuit of its own objectives.

Those of us who fought on the side of the Vietnamese for these last decades did so not in defense of a nation, but rather on behalf of the principles for which they stood. When

Vietnam again returns to adhere to those principles, she will regain the respect and admiration which she has now lost.

S.J. Noumoff

continued on page 40

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Yes, I'm interested in:

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| ☐ Do Quarks Exist? | ☐ Modern Imaging |
| ☐ Holography | ☐ Techniques |
| ☐ The Laser | ☐ Ultrasonics for Med. |
| ☐ Physics of Colour | ☐ Students |

NAME _____

FACULTY _____ YEAR _____

SUGGESTIONS _____

Letters... continued from page 39

Noplace like home

To the Daily:

Lincoln Rosner wrote a letter to the Daily (29 March, 1979) claiming that the disruption of the meeting in which the Chinese Ambassador will give a talk is a just action because the Chinese troops were fighting in Vietnamese land at that time. Another letter to the Daily by two Vietnamese students (Nguyen and Doan) appeared on the same day pointed out that "this is not the first time at McGill that a meeting has been disrupted". This simply implies that their barbarous action is not only unprecedented but should be highly justified. This stupid statement is just as ridiculous as to say that there have been thousands of people being murdered.

Undoubtedly, China did perform limited military operation on Vietnamese land during the 16-day border war. This is, however, the inevitable consequence of the practice of regional hegemonism and anti-China actions by the Vietnamese leadership in the past two years. Under the direct or indirect influence of the Soviet Union, Vietnamese government have been continuously persecuted hundred of thousands of overseas-Chinese in Vietnam whom have resided in Vietnam for centuries and some of these people have even sacrificed their lives for the victory of Vietnam during the prolong anti-American war. The Vietnamese government have forced at least 400,000 of Chinese, the overwhelming majority are residents in North Vietnam, back to China. The sudden influx of refugees creates tremendous difficulties to the current modernization program carrying out in China. In accordance to Soviet hegemonic strategy in South Asia, the Vietnamese frontier soldiers and armed militia created over 700 border incidents since 1978; during which at least 300 Chinese frontier personnel and civilians had been killed or severely wounded. In addition, Vietnam smashed the Cambodian Army by sending 100,000 well-trained, American

plus Soviet-equipped soldiers to Cambodian land last year. Now the Vietnamese army completely controls the land and rules the Cambodian people through a puppet government. The massive condemnations on the aggression from the U.N. and almost all countries except those under Soviet influence unfortunately showed no effect on Vietnamese Expansionism. Needless to say, Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia severely threatens the tranquility of Asia and the security of China. Since international political resolutions make no effort (as usual) to stop the Vietnamese aggression, China has no choice except to perform a limited operation to weaken the powerful Vietnamese military strength which is currently stretching its hands into Asian countries (e.g. Cambodia).

China claimed that the action will be only a "limited" one and they do not want a single inch of Vietnamese land. The disrupters in the meeting shouted "China go home". Now, the Chinese troops have gone home after teaching Vietnam a lesson. I would like to ask when will the Vietnamese troops (100,000 of them) go home from Cambodia. Whether they will really go home, or make home in Cambodia will tell the people in the world that who is the real aggressor.

Vietnam go home from Cambodia!

O.S. Yeu
Engineering U3

CCL clobbers Comintern Cong

To the Daily:

On March 13, a group of people sabotaged an evening with the Chinese Ambassador to Canada. Since then, a petition has been circulated to "strongly protest the ruthless sabotage of campus meetings" and we, of the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) support this. We feel that it is important that these saboteurs be clearly identified. They were members of the Union of Vietnamese in Canada, the fascist gang which calls itself the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) and,

most conspicuously, the Communist Party of Canada (CPC).

What was behind their actions? First, the CPC (once a revolutionary party) is now a mouthpiece for the USSR, and China is playing a major role in exposing this country as an aggressive, capitalist superpower. The Soviet Union is on the offensive all over the globe, preparing to launch a world war. The USSR foments coups, (Afghanistan, South Yemen), stirs up wars (Ethiopia-Somalia, North-South Yemen) and send KGB agents everywhere. Pretending to be friends, they have infiltrated revolutionary movements and taken them over, as in Angola, which is now a Soviet dependency. It steps in where U.S. imperialism has been thrown out, as in Cuba, and established economic dependencies. It uses Cuban troops to further its aggressive aims in Africa (Eritrea, Angola).

The Union of Vietnamese in Canada acts as a spokesman for the Vietnamese government, which is now closely tied to the Soviet Union economically (joined Soviet's COMECON in 1978) and militarily (military pact in 1978). As the Chinese point out, Vietnam is now playing the role of "Asia's Cuba". Armed to the teeth with Soviet weapons, they have taken over Kampuchea (Cambodia) with 150,000 troops, sent 50,000 others into Laos, and made countless border incursions against China. The CPC tries to paint the Vietnamese as victims of Chinese aggression, but the only victims are the Laotian, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese people—the latter, of the aggressive policies of Hanoi's leaders who sold out the independence and peace the people fought so long for.

With the Soviet Union and its client states on the offensive internationally, their spokesmen in Canada try to cover it up. Front groups like the Canadian "Peace" Congress and the Canadian Aid for Vietnam Civilians hide the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression and condemn China's just counterattack. When the am-

bassador from socialist China was invited to McGill, they did their best to prevent him from speaking, in order to prevent the USSR from being exposed.

The CPC-(M-L), on the other hand has a long history of attacking progressive organizations particularly those who support China. They intimidate people physically and serve only to discredit real communists.

The sabotage of the meeting with the Chinese Ambassador should not go unchallenged. Wang Dung should be invited back next September and progressive students should come out to show support for his right to speak and to support China.

McGill Circle of the Canadian
Communist League
[Marxist-Leninist].

Cubans in Leacock?

To the Daily:

Through the Daily's letters column, apologists for the sabotage of Ambassador Wang Dung's speech attempt to obfuscate the debate, and never address the central issue raised two weeks ago: namely, the ambassador's right to speak to a packed hall and the audience's right to hear him out.

Furthermore, the talk's topic was "China entering the 21st century" and if the issue at stake was China's foreign policy, as the disturbers and their apologists claim, any possible clarification of the present situation in Asia was made impossible by the tactics used. At best, these desperate tactics suggest that the provocateurs' views would not have stood the test of real debate. At worst, they betray their role as agents of aggressors in Indochina.

The East Asian Studies Association feels that Ambassador Wang Dung deserves apologies from the entire McGill community for the scandalous events of two weeks ago.

Susan R. Benda
President, East Asian
Studies Association

Power play

To the Daily:

With the approaching May 22 federal election one issue which hopefully will be dealt with by candidates is Canada's commitment to nuclear power.

The events of recent years make it ever more evident that Canada cannot continue to have a petroleum-based economy. Means of energy conservation need to be developed and practiced. New sources of energy will have to be harnessed as those presently exploited become increasingly less accessible. One issue current in this domain concerns the question of to what extent further resources are to be devoted to the development of nuclear power on the one hand and the softer technologies on the other. The present commitment of some sectors of our society and government(s) to nuclear energy has been made without the extensive public debate and education this issue demands.

The manner of present and future energy production is a matter which concerns each and every one of us. Furthermore, the issue of energy is not a matter simply for "experts." It is a moral and social issue which reaches well beyond the bounds of technical "expertise." Among the questions we ask the candidates in the forthcoming election some must seek to determine their point of view on any future commitment to nuclear power in Canada and the desirability of public debate and inquiry regarding that matter.

Peter Splinter
LLBI

Today

NDP:

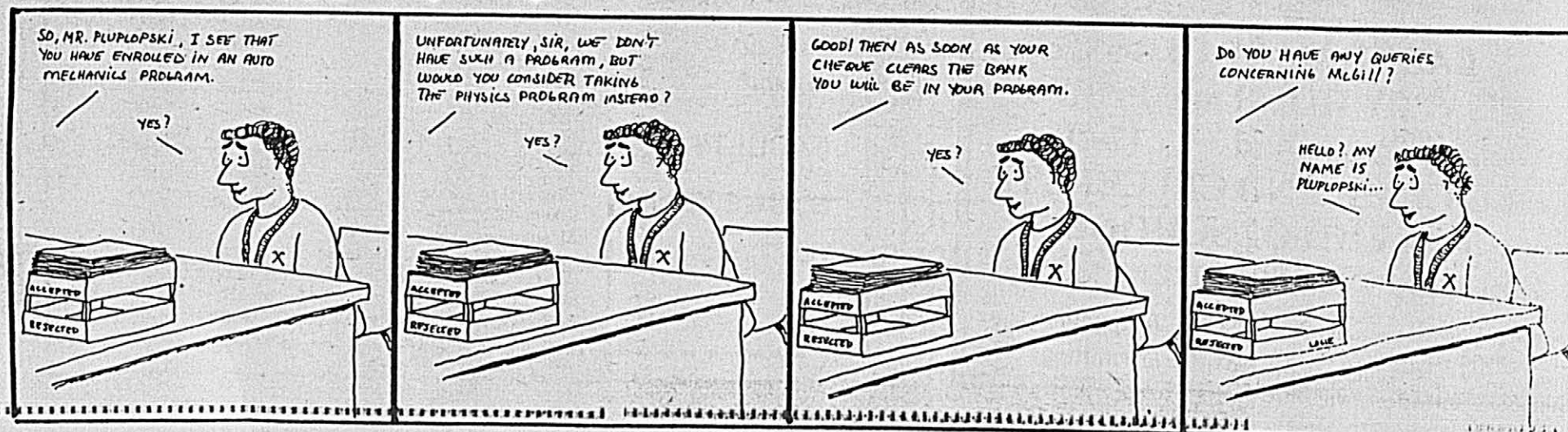
The New Democratic Party of McGill will be holding a meeting in Union 310 at 4:00. Next year's executive will be elected and the strategy for the upcoming federal election will be discussed.

Oral Conceptions:

Featuring: Albert Donnay, Suzy

The Insiders

by Stuart Logie



Today . . .

Wileman, Heather Blundell, Darryl Perry, Lynn Walden. Morrice Hall 106, 1 pm sharp. Free, Fun, Come One, Come On!

ASUS 1978-79 Executive:

Please return your keys to the ASUS office. Give them to Karen in Rm. B-22 TODAY.

Association of Students of the German Language:

Presents in its series of new German cinema "Erika's Leidenschaft" (eng. s.t.) and "Carmina Burana" with music by Carl Orff. 8 pm, 6th floor Bronfman. Admission free.

Faculty of Music free concerts: Pollack Concert Hall 8:30 pm: Mount Royal Brass Quintet. Music from 1500-1700 and Bach, Ewald, Winiaz.

The Meaning of Marxism

IS group cancelled this week due to crush of schoolwork. Next week—last session of year—China! Everyone please attend. That is Thursday, April 12, 8:00 pm. Union 310.

Gay McGill:

Tonight a multimedia presentation on Female Impersonators. Everything you always wanted to know about transvestites, but... Room 425, Union; 7:30 pm. Everyone welcome.

Political Science Departmental Seminar:

Professor F.G. Friedmann of the University of Munich, will give a talk on "Culture and Politics—The practical uses of intercultural understanding" at 3:30 pm in Leacock 411.

Camera Club:

Today will be the last day to register if you are interested in joining the club for the summer; just come to our office (Union Bldg. 411) between noon & 4 pm. All new executives are also reminded of the meeting at 1 pm. Note: Summer membership is only \$4. (\$10 for non-students)

FRIDAY:**Sigma Chi Fraternity:**

Join the brothers of Sigma Chi at a special "Jim and Melissa Appreciation Happy Hour" from 5 pm on 3581 University St. Everyone welcome.

TUESDAY APR. 10**Eastern Orthodox Vespers:**

University Chapel, 4 pm, Birks Bldg, 3520 University, 2nd floor. Everyone is welcome!

Greenpeace Meeting—No Nukes!

Open meeting to discuss Greenpeace, upcoming civil disobedience action (anti-nuclear), and other summer work. Film showing. 8 pm, Student Union Room 310. Information: 392-8911.

WEDNESDAY APR. 11**Ukrainian Students' Association:**

Come to your year-end General Meeting on Wednesday, April 11th meet the new exec., see some old friends (from Concordia). Meeting starts at 4 pm.

McGill Figure Skating Club:

Last meeting and election today at 7 pm, gym lounge. Summer activities will be discussed.

Legal ease

by Ann Brocklehurst

Are you in danger of being deported?

Does your landlord refuse to do anything about the fact your power is constantly shutting off?

Are you having trouble getting back-pay from an employer?

If you have any of these problems McGill's Legal Aid Service could be the answer. According to the service's director general, Peter Jensen, Legal Aid is "a switchyard of legal problems." The law students there will do everything they can to get problem-plagued members of the McGill community back on the right track.

"But," cautioned Jon Festinger, one of Legal Aid's three directors, "We can only provide people with information, we're not allowed to advise them because of Quebec Bar regulations." Festinger added, however, that the staff of Legal Aid is always ready to give referrals to qualified lawyers.

Legal Aid usually sees 1200 to 1500 students during the

school year and another 500 during the summer. The Centre is located in the Union basement and is open from 9-4:30 daily. In addition it will be open from 7-9 Tuesday and Thursday nights this summer.

According to Jensen and Festinger the most common problems of McGill students involve landlords, immigration visas, divorces and unscrupulous employers. Festinger urged students plagued by the latter to seek help immediately. He noted that many students waited until September or October to try and collect overdue wages from summer jobs and this is often too late.

Along with providing services to individual members of the McGill community, Legal Aid is also available to give talks on legal subjects provided notification is given one week in advance.

"The absolutely essential thing is we're here, we provide a service, we don't turn anyone from the McGill community away and don't run away from problems," Festinger concluded.



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Players' Theatre

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MEETING

APRIL 9, 4:00

In Players' Theatre

Call for Presidential Nominations
Inquire at Players' Theatre 392-8989

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AUTO MECHANICS COURSE

starting at the beginning of May

Registration: Wednesday, April 10th
4-6pm
Rm 111—Student Union

COURSE ON

HYPNOTISM & RELAXATION

starting in mid May

Registration: Wednesday, April 10th
4-6pm
Rm 111—Student Union

INFO: 844-0058

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The Rainbow Bar & Grill is pleased to announce the following schedule of FREE entertainment:

Sun. Apr. 8—Thurs. Apr. 12 Winters, Hart and Friend
Sun. Apr. 15—Thurs. Apr. 19 Winters, Hart and Friend
Special Two Week Engagement

Sun. Apr. 22 Michael Phelps

Mon. Apr. 23—Thurs. Apr. 26 Backtrack Blues Band

Mon. Apr. 30—Thurs. May 3 J.C. Allan

Mon. May 7—Thurs. May 10 Stephen Barry Blues Band

Mon. May 14—Thurs. May 17 "JAGG" featuring Michael Phelps

Mon. May 21—Thurs. May 24 Penny Lang

Folk artists "Nina & Noah" sing for the Brunch crowd every Sunday afternoon from 1:00—4:00 p.m.

There's a Humphrey Bogart Festival happening at the Rainbow! Movies are shown every Sat. & Sun. afternoon (noon till 9:00 p.m.)

Apr. 7 & 8 High Sierra, H. Bogart and Ida Lupino, dir. Raoul Walsh

Apr. 14 & 15 The Treasure of the Sierra Madre, H. Bogart, dir. John Houston

Apr. 21 & 22 To Have and To Have Not, H. Bogart and Lauren Bacall

Apr. 28 & 29 The Big Sleep, H. Bogart and Lauren Bacall

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You name it, we're looking for it. Architectural studies, landscapes, candid snapshots, portraits, sports, residence life, life in the cafés, the old city... From the downtown campus and from Macdonald. Plus the Barbados, Schefferville, & the Gault Estate. All activities.

We'd be glad to look at prints, slides or contact sheets. Colour or black and white.

Bring your photos down to the Liaison Office in room 322 in

Strathcona Hall. Bundle them up safely and be sure to put your name and how we can contact you inside. If you are truly daring, you can send them to us. Perhaps by internal mail.

We'll get them back to you in a reasonable amount of time. And pay you for the ones we like. When your photo is used you will get a credit line in the publication. Do it today.

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Photos (l-r): Elliot Bernstein, Henry de Cuyper Cadmus, Dac Dang, Harold Rosenberg

Curlers end season on the right side

by Rocks Hudstone

How can you succinctly summarize a season of some twenty different competitions into a compact year end report? It's a very difficult task that this reporter has had to attack these past few years. This time I must admit it's a far more pleasant effort than usual. Success on the ice has turned a travail to a joie de vie.

The best way to start is just fill you in as to what went on since I wrote you last. At that time we were in the midst of deciding who would be the McGill Men's Intramural Champ to represent us at the QUAA. I'm proud to say it went down to the last stone of the last game of a hard fought match between Frank Kinahan's two year defenders vs. Scott Grafton's foursome. The title went to the former, when Scott was unable to hit and stick for the two points which would have tied the series.

The sad news is that after so much effort by so many teams, this year's QUAA was cancelled due to lack of entries. Instead, a special challenge will be played sometime in April between Macdonald College and McGill.

The university sides did do well indeed in all three outside competitions it entered. For instance, last week at Glenmore, our ladies' rink skipped by Beth Wood finished third of sixteen teams in a Business Girls' Bonspiel, only the

second tournament they entered all season. In early March, our "B" mixed rink was sent down to Queen's and finished fourth of twenty-odd.

However, highest kudos go to our up-and-coming men's rink, who in their last effort together in late February, wound up second of eight-two in the Brownsburg Points Bonspiel. They'll next suit up for Caledonia's Last Chance 'spiel starting April 19th. Let's hope they won't be too rusty.

So there you have it. Three events and three trips to the prize table. This is added to the Montreal West Mixed and Royal Montreal Men's wins of January, and the strong Consuls show of December. What's even more encouraging is that everyone will be back next year to try harder. Dave McKeown and Oleg Zadorozny who graduate this fall will be back as post grads next year with options open for a few years more. Scott Grafton and Art Miskew who also graduate from Management, will be back for night school, but it's still not known if they'll get enough sleep to play next season. Here's hoping they do.

HOT ROCKS: Final day of curling will be held Sunday April 8th at 1 pm followed by a pizza bash... MVP's awarded at the athletics banquet on March 30th went to Curt Folkerson for the men, and Beth Wood for the women... Congrats and a hearty "Bien Jouez!"

McGill volleys first

McGill is in sole possession of first place after two weeks of play in the Quebec Intercollegiate Tennis League. Two weeks ago McGill defeated Concordia 13-2 while last week they downed Université de Montréal 11-4.

Although there are only three teams presently in the circuit, League President dominic Cobello hopes to have as many

as eight teams in the loop next year. As well, the winner of the intercollegiate league will take on the CEGEP league champion for the SuperCola Cup. Both leagues are being sponsored by Coca-Cola.

McGill had a tougher time against U de M last week after trouncing Concordia the week before. Men's no.1 Neal

continued on page 45

Sports Editor's Two minute drill

by Danny Young

In writing a somewhat climactic sports comment for the final issue of the '78-'79 McGill Daily, it would seem appropriate to discuss not just the athletic achievements of the year, but of the decade. After all, next year we enter the era of the 1980s and the advent of new fads probably more outrageous than even Disco, People Magazine, and QUAA Hockey.

Though there were many developments and accomplishments over the past ten years that have contributed to the progress of McGill Athletics, I am more concerned with the present and future. In Yale University's Insider's Guide to Colleges, it is written that if you want a school with an enthusiastic, rah-rah sports environment, don't go to McGill.

Accepting this low opinion of McGill sports has been difficult for me, but nonetheless, I must agree that it is accurate. As Sports Editor of the Daily, promoting sports at the University has been the principle criterion in establishing our content priorities. This entailed emphasis on the major spectator sports—football, basketball, and hockey.

If persons involved or interested in other areas of McGill Athletics, including intramurals, instructionals, and sports clubs, were disappointed with their limited coverage, they should be aware of the important role that the major sports must play if the other activities are to flourish. The University of Notre Dame did not build one of the most outstanding intramural programs in North America by de-emphasizing football and basketball. With the costs of running athletic activities at McGill escalating rapidly (if you don't believe me, just ask Athletics Director Robert Dubeau), a profitable sports program represents the only viable means of supporting these activities with the exception of a sharp increase in student fees.

With greater reader interest in the major sports, and the publication Info-Sports covering the other athletic activities, I believe that we made the right choice. The advantage of a daily newspaper is that we can report on news events almost immediately. Covering intercollegiate sports allowed us to take advantage of this.

Migration to the Maritimes

In criticizing university sports in Quebec, some claim that there is not enough talent in the province to produce high-quality leagues. The use of fifth-year Americans to build strong basketball and football teams at McGill supports this notion. I believe that there are a considerable number of capable athletes being developed in Quebec, and I think St. Mary's University, St. Francis Xavier University, and the University of Moncton would agree.

Fine recruiting efforts by the Maritime universities have drawn some of Quebec's finest

athletes to the East. Basketball players like Pat Adrien, Varouj "The Skunk" Gurunlian, Henry Blumenfeld, and national team members Tom Kappos and Peter "Doc" Ryan have left Quebec to play in the Maritimes. In hockey, almost all of the Quebec Major Junior League graduates who chose to play university this year went to the AUAA. Even one or two of those players could have really helped the McGill squad.

It is imperative that the Quebec universities retain many of these athletes. Indeed, there are many advantages to playing out east, two of which are that they offer financial aid and they require only one year of CEGEP. At the same time, that is not an excuse for not recruiting. Michigan State wouldn't stop recruiting because UCLA has a better climate and more attractive campus. There are advantages in attending any university, and at McGill we are lucky that there are many.

Montrealers back at Sports Desk

On the subject of out-of-province talent, next year will end the two-year reign of Daily Sports Editors from New York. Next year's co-editors Brahm Pascal and Pierre Shanks are both native Montrealers. (If you're back next year, you probably won't have to worry about seeing Mickey Fdx or Bucky Dent articles, though you might prefer them to Ellis Valentine and Ian Mofford.)

In only one year at the Daily, each has made a valuable contribution to the paper. Shanks is responsible for bringing Daily Sports to the French edition. In addition (no pun intended), he was our soccer reporter and wrote countless articles on several other sports.

Pascal was a devoted football and basketball writer until he was sidelined with mononucleosis late in the season. A great young prospect, Pascal writes with a truly unique and delightful style that has earned him the title "King of the Metaphor."

Pascal and Shanks should complement each other very well, and not because one is anglophone and the other francophone. They are competent and dedicated individuals who should produce an excellent Daily Sports page.

Intercollegiate thank yous

In closing, I would like to thank the following people: Coach Butch Staples and the basketball Redmen for winning the Quebec championship so I could go to Calgary, Coach Charlie Baillie and the football Redmen for a tremendously exciting season, Coach Hubert Lacroix and the basketball Martlets for a truly inspiring effort, Coach Herb Madill and the hockey Redmen for providing me with lots of action between the whistles when I did the play-by-play of their games, and finally, to every fan who came out to witness a sports event at McGill.

Classified....

continued from page 28

Fly to Paris - 1 way ticket for sale, good until July 3/79, female only, cheap negotiable price, Call Kathy 288-4350 evens.

Walnut desk with abortite top, call evenings only, 489-3120.

Attention musicians, I have speaker box, was used for guitar amp. 2-12" speakers, can handle 100 watts, no reasonable offer denied. Call Lorne 392-5765 days, 739-6621 nights.

Moving sale: posters, records, single bed, iron & board, small round table, tape recorder, tennis racket, squash racket, electric curlers, mist curling iron, G.E. console stereo, Garcia Spanish classical guitar. All excell. cond. some appliances with warranty, CHEAP! 288-7055 & keep trying.

367 — Cars for Sale

VW Beetle '71, mechanically perfect. \$400. Call 489-7868.

1974 Toyota Land Cruiser, re-built engine, good condition, call 282-4550. Ext 235 (9-5) 733-1105 evens.

1969 BMW-1600 for \$850. & 1973 Bauakia for \$4,200. Call 934-1600, ask for Denyse.

372 — Lost & Found

1 brown attaché & 1 black attaché cases stolen from car parked on Milton cor. University March 21, approx. 9 pm. Important files & papers which are of no importance to anyone except owner. Anyone seeing or knowing anything about this, please call 9-5 341-5551, evens. 739-4842.

Lost: In area of Arts cafeteria, small gold ID bracelet, inscribed Denise / Sept 78. Great sentimental value. Reward. Call 738-3109 anytime before 10 pm.

FOUND: 1 white rabbit, brown eyes, house-broken, fairly large. If you lost it, or if you want it, call 365-3042 or 366-4115, please!

LOST: glasses, clear frame, wire arms in pink Japanese silk case. Call 844-2192 or 286-0744.

374 — Personal

LORI, SONJA, PAT - Greetings from the U.S. Congratulations on your graduation Lori, wish we could be there! Write soon, Love, Steve & Bert U.S.A.

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Um...heh...The McGill Ski Team (sniff) wants to (gurggle-gurggle, gulp) wish all (sniff) of its recent alumni... heh-heh (urp) ah... the best of ... OH WOW MAN, WHAT A RUSH!

Driving to Toronto for Easter? Will share driving & expenses. Please call Poopy 733-9185 before Sunday, April 8. Thanks.

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Under a federal-provincial agreement, a 6 week total immersion course is offered during the summer 1979 to Canadian and landed immigrant students who want to learn French or English as a second language. The Bursary covers tuition fees, room and board. Those who are interested should send in their name by April 9, 1979 to:

Monsieur Guy Lamontagne
Ministère de l'Éducation
Centre administratif "G", 13e étage
1035 de Lachevrotière, Québec G1R 5A5



Robert Dubeau on McGill Sports

by Robert Watt

Robert Dubeau is a man with many ideas and plans in his job as McGill's Athletic Director (A.D.). He puts McGill athletics above everything else and sees them as a vehicle in reconstructing the university students' fallen pride.

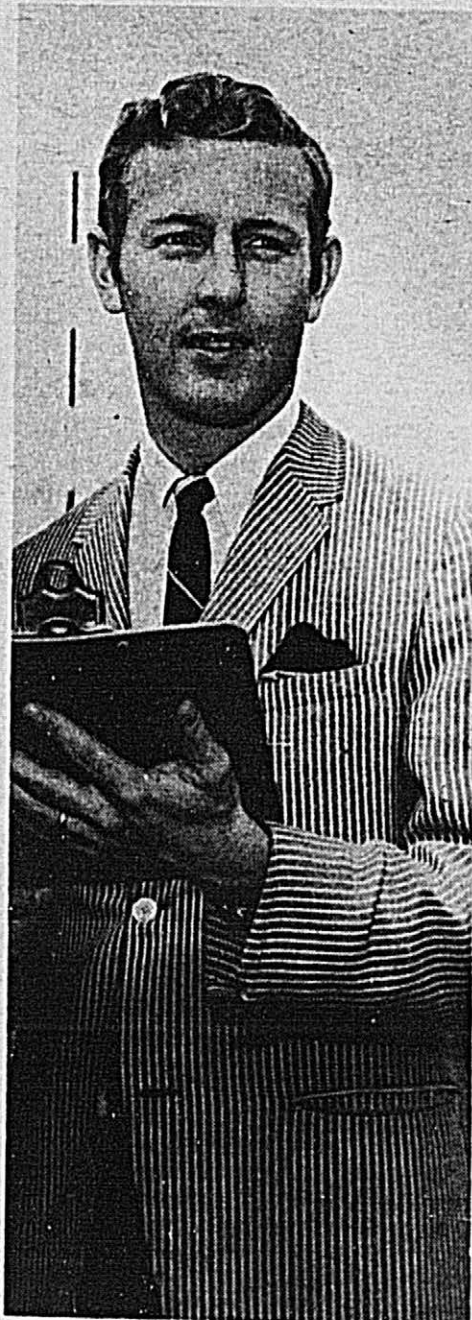
McGill athletics are divided into four areas: instructional, intramural, recreational, and intercollegiate. Dubeau feels that since all of his department's money comes from Student Service fees (40% of all S.S. fees) that his priorities should lie in the areas where the most students are involved and this means the first three areas mentioned. And since the university provides no money from its operational budget, the first financial cuts will be in the intercollegiate area. These cuts are probable as the number of students is declining.

Dubeau, however, feels that intercollegiate sports are very important. First of all they provide an educational basis for the talented to participate in the major (completely financed) sports of football, men's and women's basketball, men's hockey, soccer, swimming and diving, and field hockey. Secondly, they are the largest source of public relations for the school. Thirdly, the program attracts athletes who attract friends and people interested in attending a winning school. This is important because the government gives between \$300 and \$500 per student, so this is "big money".

Dubeau, along with the Athletics Board and some alumni, feel that the university should take over a large portion of the intercollegiate program's funding. They are supported by the Senate's Drummond Report which also recommended more full-time coaches and new facilities.

As a result of this, a Facilities Development Committee has been formed. As Chairman, Dubeau feels, but does not foresee optimistically that the following are needed: 1) a new double or triple gym; 2) an Olympic-size pool with bulkhead; 3) 8-12 new squash or racketball courts; 4) 6-8 new tennis courts; 5) outdoor fields redone; 6) new women's lockers; 7) new weight training room; 8) new dance studio; 9) multi-purpose teaching areas; and 10) new office space. (How about the Brooklyn Bridge?)

This would involve a \$10-15 million expenditure, but four other Quebec universities have done it and Dubeau feels that "McGill is a way behind the times". This new complex would preferably be near the main campus and Sherbrooke Street so that people and students in the immediate area would use it and



Athletics Director
Robert Dubeau

would cover operating costs.

Dubeau felt that charging for events this year had a positive effect, showing that a better product was being offered. These extra revenues were needed to pay costs and will be needed more and more in order for the programs to exist.

Dubeau then gave his opinions on the following major sports:

Men's Basketball

Dubeau was pleased and proud of the results and happy with the crowds, although he felt the gym was too small. He believes that the modified transfer rule forcing Americans from post-secondary schools to sit out a year

before playing Canadian basketball and the 1980 rule allowing only two Americans per team would make recruiting even fiercer than it is now.

With the large exodus of Quebec talent to the Maritimes, Dubeau's view was that less stringent entrance requirements and the necessity of only one year of CEGEP were the chief causes.

"They tend to make their schools more attractive," said Dubeau. "I'm not saying they give scholarships, but let the readers be the judge!"

Hockey

Dubeau believed that the current schedule was long enough and that the scheduling of exhibition games was up to the coaches. Speaking of new coaches, the new head man will be offered a job in the Athletics Department with 50% of his time for hockey and 50% for other programs. Dubeau is looking for a "first-class individual and coach" and hopes to name the new mentor by mid-April. In Dubeau's view, "Next year's recruiting will be low and we need a lot of players to build up the team." The A.D. said he would be understanding if it took two years to get going. Finally, he was very pleased with the job done by Herb Madill.

Football

According to Dubeau, it's hard to build a winning tradition by bringing in fifth year men, and so McGill will try to recruit more first year players. This is McGill's largest recruiting sport, and Coach Baillie's work in this area amazed Dubeau. In the A.D.'s view, the weakness of the CEGEP league forced McGill to do most of its recruiting in Ontario. Dubeau called college football "the best show in town at \$1" and said that while the crowds were rewarding, he was disappointed that they were not larger, as the games are "fun and entertaining". The Friday night game was successful but Dubeau would not commit himself to one for next season.

Soccer

Dubeau had expected a good team and was glad to beat Concordia. He was, however, disappointed to lose in the CIAs.

Women's Basketball

"The surprise of the year" was how Dubeau described this team. He was also ecstatic about coach Hubert Lacroix, saying, "His hiring was one of the best moves the Athletics Department has ever made!" Dubeau also said that the program will improve and predict-

ed: "One of these days we could win a Canadian championship!" Next year the team should be excellent and a large schedule with a Christmas tournament involving top American teams is planned. At the recruitment level, Lacroix's bilingualism was described as a definite asset.

Swimming

Dubeau called the championships "one of the best ever" thanks to his own and Pointe Claire's staff, but expressed disappointment at McGill's output. A new pool and a full-time coach to attract top swimmers is what is needed. Commenting on McGill's current setup he said: "Harry Zarins, and I don't think he will be upset with me for saying this, is a good coach but he is a better organizer and administrator." Unfortunately, the only way to attract one of the few top-grade coaches is to make him aquatics director of a top-notch pool.

Robert Dubeau is a big believer in athletic scholarships in Canada under the following guidelines: 1) limited to full tuition; 2) control by financial aid offices; 3) a limit per activity; 4) for both men and women; 5) only to Canadian freshmen; 6) have a transfer rule requiring the sitting out of one year and no scholarships; and 7) could get money from alumni as a tax-deductible expense.

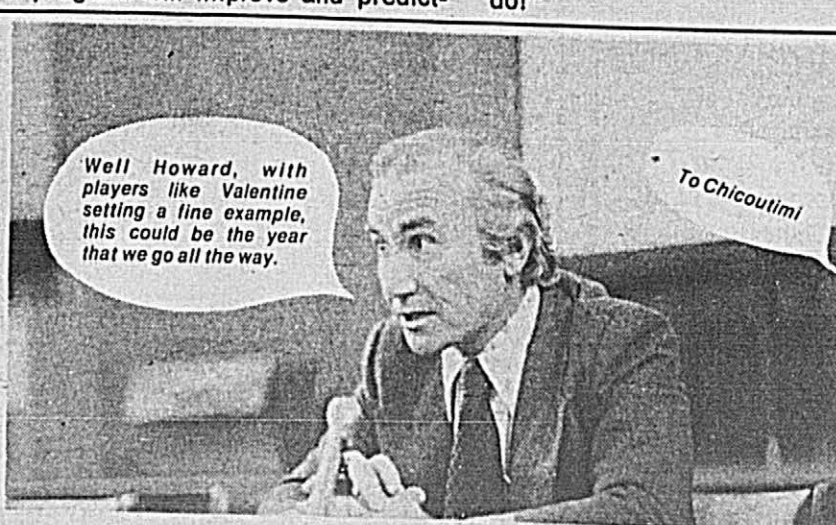
The A.D. feels that scholarships would be good because they would help develop high school sports as a result of the pride involved with parents and coaches when someone at their school gets a scholarship. This would bring more parents out to the games and get them on the bandwagon.

Dubeau feels the need to keep Canadian athletes in Canada. He also says that the CIAU is discussing the issue more and more and we could see scholarships as early as 1980.

On the subject of introducing better game programs at McGill, Dubeau's view was that "they are a great idea for publicity but are time-consuming and it is hard to get advertising."

Robert Dubeau is a man who believes in his school and is proud of it.

"The school pride is better but not high enough. I don't have the answer, but we need people to get up and cheer. What McGill doesn't need is educated, boring people. I'm disappointed in the vocal support and attendance of the staff, faculty, and administration. They're not involved in campus activities. You know, athletics and school spirit breed alumni who help pay for the school. I believe in McGill and we need more people to support it as much as I do!"



29



Inset: Elliot Bernstein

Photo: Jim Vanderra

Kehoe wins Forbes Trophy

Pat Kehoe, pictured at left relaxing along with teammate Gregg Fasulo in Banff, Alberta, and battling on the basketball court was selected as the Forbes Trophy winner, awarded annually to McGill's most outstanding male athlete. Kehoe led the Redmen to the Quebec championship averaging 22.3 points per game.

Swimmer Lois Moralejo won the Roscoe Award as McGill's most outstanding female athlete. Lois achieved 67 points in her four years of varsity swimming.

Among the other major award winners were Dave Croasdale, MVP - Football, Bill Hozack, MVP - Hockey, and Linda Schaapman, MVP - Women's Basketball.

Jabbing with an ex-sports editor

by Danny Young

Richard Jablonski has been a student at McGill for the past six years. During that time, the native of Stonybrook, Long Island has been deeply involved in McGill athletics. He has made a tremendous contribution to McGill sports as sports editor of the McGill Daily ('77-'78) and in various other capacities. As far as Daily Sports is concerned, Richard will be leaving the University with almost legendary status. In interviewing Richard, we talked about his involvement with McGill and its athletics department.

D.Y.: What made you come to McGill?

R.J.: Actually the superintendent of my school district suggested I look into McGill. I visited McGill, and was impressed with the campus and Montreal.

D.Y.: What motivated you to get involved in McGill athletics?

R.J.: I was involved in sports in

high school both as a player and supporter. When I first got here, I didn't know anything about sports here. But a guy by the name of Mike "the Weasle" Litel, also a freshman, got me interested.

D.Y.: How did you get started at the Daily?

R.J.: I actually did not get started until three years ago. In the spring of 1977, I did some basketball features, and went to the CIAU championships in Halifax. The next year, Robert Beaudin asked me if I would do it (sports editorship) with him. But he ended up leaving the paper.

D.Y.: What was the workload like?

R.J.: The hours were outrageous. I'd stay till three or four in the morning. I'd submit my stories as early as possible, spend my remuneration buying beers at Gertrude's, and then go back to the paper.

D.Y.: during your year as Sports Editor, how many sports events

did you attend?

R.J.: Well, I covered both the men's and women's basketball teams, so I saw all their home games. I went to most of the football games, a few soccer games, the field hockey CIAU's, and all the hockey games, just out of being a fan.

D.Y.: With the huge workload as Sports Editor, what kept you going?

R.J.: I enjoyed the notoriety, if that's the right word. It was something that needed to be done. When I took the job, I knew there would be a lot of work. Enduring it was more responsibility than satisfaction.

D.Y.: Were there any rewards?

R.J.: I met a lot of people I wouldn't have, and I became a better writer. It feels good when people tell you you're doing a good job. I wasn't in it for that, but it made a big difference. I was happy to win a Scarlet Key Award. I'm pleased because according to the criteria set by the selection committee, I felt I deserved it. It was the only tangible recognition for the work that I've done.

D.Y.: What were some of your greatest moments during your years at McGill?

R.J.: I was very rewarded when the Rangers knocked off the

continued on page 38



Richard Jablonski

Shanks' bilingual potpourri

by Pierre Shanks

En français ou en anglais? In French or in English? C'est difficile de plaire à tout le monde dans une seule langue! Mais comme j'ai une grande langue (inconvenient avantageux), je vais respecter les racines profondes de nos deux groupes de lecteurs, soit celui du lait frappé (Shakes-pire) et celui de la bière (Mol-lière). Alléchant, non?

As you've probably failed to notice, I was elected co-editor of Daily Sports' along with Brahm Pascal for next year's Katastroff (thanks to Métro-Matin for their morning humor...). After a rough and tough electoral campaign, thousands of smiles, autographs and hands shaking (just ask Ann Brocklehurst), we

finally made it to the top.

Nous nous préparons donc pour l'an prochain. Entre nous, notre traditionnel blitz de l'automne, avec une "couverture" trouée du football, notre dévastatrice attaque à cinq de l'hiver (le hockey fait des massacres à McGill) et notre éternel poisson d'avril (nous serons sûrement "à sec" à ce temps-là!).

A lot of people do not get credit for what they achieve. Like Danny Young for example. Danny, this year's sports editor, was certainly one of the best ever at the Daily. Danny has been good to everybody in the sports world this year, but not everyone has been good to him.

I, for one, would like to congratulate him for the great job he has done. "Mirrors"

Young needed a lot of patience to work with an inexperienced crew. You might recall Pierre "Chewing tobacco" Jurt-schyschyn and Pierre "The dumb Frenchman" (I wonder who that could be...).

Cette année, l'édition française hebdomadaire du Daily a innové en incluant une section sportive. Nous en avons profité pour faire connaître quelques-uns des francophones qui s'illustrent dans le monde du sport à McGill.

We all hope that next year will bring as much excitement as this past year. If anyone is interested in working with us, please be afraid to do so and runaway through room B03 of the Union. And join the band on the run!

Tennis....

continued from page 42

Rockowitz led the squad by defeating Renald Binette (6-2, 6-5). No.2 Mickey Singh, who had soundly beat Concordia's Walter Celin the week before, had a tougher time against Greg Kennedy, winning the first set 6-4 before rebounding to take the second 6-2. Richard Boudreau continued his winning ways with a 6-3, 6-5 triumph over U de M's Robert Bourbeau while no.4 Spyro Petsalis who had looked im-

pressive against Concordia, split with Claude Ricard 6-5, 4-6. The girls, however, were even more impressive as both Janet Biewald and Allyson Burke coasted to easy singles victories and then teamed for a 6-1 doubles victory.

The squad's next match is this Saturday as they play a double header against both Concordia and U of M. Rockowitz, Singh, Boudreau and Petsalis will be back next to help continue the winning pattern that has developed the past few years for the tennis team.

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Return in person or by mail, completed form to: The Students' Society Office, Student Union, 3480 McTavish, Rm 105, Montreal, Que. H3A 1X9

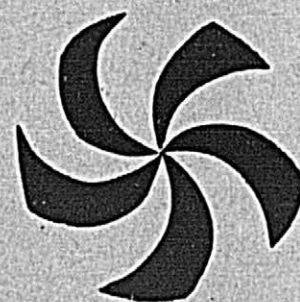
Check here ☐ if you will be in Montreal during the summer and interested in attending 2 or 3 meetings



*All suggestions & comments
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SATURDAY APRIL 7 9:30

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Happy Easter....
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TUESDAY, APRIL 17
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